THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,261—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
13th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10689
20th „	ARABIA	7933	----	---
6th March	MALWA	10663	----	---
13th „	EGYPT	7912	----	---
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
27th „	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
4th „	PERSIA	7951	----	---
1st April	MARMORA	10509	----	---
8th „	CALEDONIA	7546	----	---
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
22nd „	MANTUA	10689	----	---
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9658
6th May	ARABIA	7933	----	---
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th „	EGYPT	7912	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 553 or Rs. 647	Rs. 793 or Rs. 946

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umvoloi	4,500	18th February, 1911.
	Fare Rs. 375 to Rs. 420.	
Umsinga	4,500	25th March 191.
	Fare Rs. 375.	

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	5388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1911

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 191
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th „ „
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Keiso	24th „ „
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May „
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri, 17th Feb,	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 20th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 23rd Feb.	9 a.m.	via O. M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3239 tons, on Monday, the 20th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lama, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

16th February, 1911.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	G. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th April 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Bistorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,885	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	.....	31st Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	...	24th Mar. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building, Horaby Road, Agent.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Praesident	8,300	Bremer	27th Feb.
b Sultan	2,934	Jantzen	19th March.
a Markgraf	8,630	Iale	22nd „

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 9th February, 1911.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Bercham (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ILOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JEWELRY

JEWELLED PENDANTS.

PENDANTS are perhaps the most popular form of ornament now worn. Extreme delicacy has been the vogue, and the handiwork in these has reached so high a standard that it would be difficult indeed to criticise or improve upon the exceeding daintiness and the amazing quantity and quality of work put into some of the most magnificent ornaments which we are responsible for stocking this season. Gems forming the centre stone may be of the finest, needing, some might say, nothing to show off its beauty, but the beautiful gem must have a setting commensurate with its quality; it must be something more than a mere stone; it must be a work of Art; something indicating that human thought and consummate Art has been bestowed upon the necessary framework. Fashionable plaque pendants with the grille background lavishly decorated and worn with the demi Sautoir Neckchains are nowadays an indispensable ornament. Our stock includes some of the most lovely diamond, gold or platinum and pearl plaque pendants arranged with interchangeable coloured enamel backs. These are cased and contain a pendant and quartette of enamel backs in the loveliest pastel colourings, providing quite a collection of rare coloured ornaments to consort with every fashionable colloured toilette. They look dainty when suspended from a light platinum chain, but more so on a string of Pearls when worn low upon the chest.

WATCH PENDANTS

have also had to follow the plaque. These are delicately cased as if it were a plaque fashioned to take an enamel disc. It is no longer necessary to make a lady's watch round; indulgence is now given by fashion to vary the shape in many fancies. Gold platinum and enamels form the foundations of ladies' pendant watches for the setting of gems and for tracery. The new style of watch is used frequently as a pendant in place of the plaque and makes a very useful ornament. Depending from a ribbon or chain it is safely held and can be easily consulted as a timekeeper.

ON CHOICE

One naturally likes to have a very large choice from which to make a selection; this you can always rely upon finding at

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

TEA **AWARDED** COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES., TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP."

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING:

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 428, care of "Bombay Gazette." Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at its Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

REPORTER

WANTED.—An experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTER for an English Daily; Permanant place for a really good man.

Address to Box 209, Post Office, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY, February 20th, to Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on February 13th, 1911.

Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their addresses as registered with the Bank.

Intimation should be at once given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Bombay, February, 16th, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY.)

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on 13th March, 1911, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries, during the year commencing 1st April, 1911.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Re. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 10th February 1911.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of one hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS, for the above Railway, during 1911-1912, which may be either of the O. & R. Railway standard or the Twinberrow Type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for their construction except Wheels and Axles, Axle Boxes, Bearing Springs, Screw Couplings, Vacuum Brake Fittings, Buffers and Springs and Draw Bars and Springs, which latter will be supplied by the Railway.

The above materials are expected to arrive in the country not later than 30th September, 1911.

Delivery of completed wagons to commence as soon after receipt of the material as possible, and to continue at the rate of not less than 30 complete vehicles per month.

Drawings and specifications will be supplied on application to the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Alambagh, Lucknow, provided such application is accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 16, which latter will be returned on receipt of a Bona Fide Tender.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers which must be marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons" and be addressed to "The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow". They will be received up to noon of the 20th March, 1911.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason.

By Order,
T. GREGSON,
Offg. Loco. & Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Alambagh, Lucknow, Dated 13th February, 1911.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay
BY
LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street, and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
AN UNIQUE EVENT
A LION HUNT
IN SOUTH AFRICA
SECURED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

Cherry Kearton, the famous photographer, though suffering from fever (in fact at the close of the picture he utterly collapsed), secured this wonderful picture, showing

THREE LIONS KILLED
BY
THE MASAI.

This great Zulu tribe of Warriors hunt the Lion on foot armed with spears only.

THE LION IS KILLED
WITHIN SIX FEET OF THE CAMERA.

DON'T MISS THIS FILM AND OUR OTHER ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

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LAST NIGHT OF THE
GRAND MILITARY FILM,
NAPOLEON

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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BIGGEST THEATRICAL
EVENT IN BOMBAY'S HISTORY.

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6 NIGHTS ONLY 6

COMMENCING
SUNDAY NIGHT,
February 19, at 9-30 P. M.
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AND HIS
ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMPANY
OF SENSATIONAL MYSTIFIERS.
MAGIC ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
GUARANTEED TO BE THE BIGGEST AND BEST PRODUCTION OF ITS KIND EXTANT.

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CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, February 28th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Subscription and application for Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY NOON, February 23rd, at the Town Hall.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL,
UNTIL SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.
FROM MONDAY, 20 Feb., until further Notice,
PRACTICE SESSIONS,
THURSDAY AND SATURDAYS only, 8-30 to 9-30 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—Daily 6 to 8.
BAND: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
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THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years. WHISKEY.
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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

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WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDE PROPERTIES, at Ardeshir Dady Street and Islampura, near Gol Fitha.

Suit No. 843 of 1910.

Ayshabai.....plaintiff
Vs.
Babiabai and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. Patell, and Co., Attorneys for Bai Babiabai and Bai Halimabai, daughters of Mahomed Adam and Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar, the Joint Receivers appointed by the Consent Decree, dated the 20th day of September, 1910 and made in the above Suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1911, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties, viz.:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Ardesher Dadi Street without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 12, 12 and 13, Collector's New Nos. 11215, 11216, 11217, Old Survey Nos. 1/590, 2/590 and 591 New Survey Nos. 5374, 5373 and 5372 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Wards Nos. 6712 and 6714, Street Nos. 69/71/73 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passages, on or towards the West by the Ardesher Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsi Ebrahim Bhangi and on or towards the South by the property of Mamooji Sarafalli.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being between Ardesher Dady Street and Islampura without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registratian Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, Collector's New Nos. 11279, 11280, and A/11280, Old Survey Nos 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 1/650, New Survey Nos. 5360, 5359, 5358, 2/5358 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 6728-6731, Street Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Alli Mahomed Jalal Gowali, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Shamsudin Babooji and on or towards the South by the property of Borah Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs J R Patell and Co, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office in Sidick Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, where the plans can also been seen, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dinu Cottage," on Sutor Road, behind Club Road, Byculla, valuable teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, glass and porcelainware, graphophone, English cane furniture, etc., the property of W. Hodfield Esqr., Manager, Sun Mills, proceeding Home.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard time), each day, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable gold, silver, diamond, ruby and emerald jewellery, consisting of valuable gold gents' and ladies' keyless watches, repeated chronometres, chronographs, gold and silver pencils, scarf-pins, snuff boxes, gold buttons, studs and links, gold chains and charms, very valuable gold watch chain, studded with very valuable white diamonds, valuable diamond hoop rings, brooches, diamond pendant, diamond and pearl necklace, pearl and diamond ruby collars, diamond sleeve links, enamelled diamond neck chain, enamelled gold snuff boxes, ear drops, parcels of very valuable loose diamonds, rubies and emeralds, loose small and large white pearls, etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the jewellery is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred dog-cart, in good order.
1 chestnut Waler mare, 14.3, an excellent trapper.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 very good looking chestnut Australian mare goes well in harness and saddle; sold as owner has no further use for her.
1 two cylinder 10-12 H.P. Star Motorcar to seat four magneto ignition, Lamps and horn, Cape hood in perfect running order.
One 10-12 H. P. 2 cylinder 4 seated Clement car with glass screen and few accessories just been overhauled, property of a gentleman going Home.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 8-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable garden pots and tubs of ferns and palms &c, such as Adiantum, Tenerum, Davallia, Pedatum, Candatum, gold ferns, Farleyense, Livistona Cluneusis, Arecaltuteseens, Caryota Urens, Chysanthemums, Hedycheium, Colens, Hitiscus, Crotons, palms, roses, &c., &c., the property of A. K. Leslie, Esq.

Catalogue are published and the plants are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1911.

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FOR ALL
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 15.] [Bombay, February 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	M'inus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 5-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1-2		unchgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2		unchgd
2 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	5 5-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-27 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-86 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p c since	26	Jan.
do. Short London Bills	2 15 16		1-16
3 months' sight ..			
do Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8		1-8
6 months' sight...			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by Cina selling. Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived in Brindisi this afternoon.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000,

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 4,60,000 " to Bombay
" 80,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 9,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16'06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 41,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,70,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 70,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16-09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,05,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet,
Manchester	Steady, moderate demand.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	15,000
Mid-Americans	7-59+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-8+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
7·40 +09	7·41 +09	7·42 +09	7·44 +09

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·43 +09	7·43 +10	7·26 +08	6·98 +04	6·85 +05

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	Bales. 28,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	24,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Exports to Continent ...	28,000
Spot Cotton—	14 00—10
Futures—Month of March 13-66—20	Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May 13-83—21	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ...	13-09—23
Do. " May ...	1-01—26
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Irregular.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 15.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8 8 1-2
" " 44 in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs 9 1 1-2
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr...10-11
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21...6-9

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 33 unchgd
Shipt. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 33 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...46 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...48 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...74 3-4—1
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...71 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)....12 1-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 6-2—Sellers.—Quieter.

METAL—

Copper Brazers ... 267
Yellow Metal ... 6 1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...9s.

ARRIVALS :—

"Dunbarmoor."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double Bags) .. 12-6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Firm.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...12 3 3-4—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Firmly held, nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...9 5 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Steady, good business.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... ...13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firm.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 6 3-4—Value.
Months of Shipments. ...Feb.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 18 C and F Calcutta ...Feb.-March 11 3-4—Nominal.
Do do ...July-Oct. 10 5 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Feb.-Mar. 11 2 1-4—Nominal
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 10 6 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Feb.-March 12 3-4—Nominal.
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 2 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Feb.-March 12 2 1-4—Nominal.
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 11 1-4—Value.

General Tone—Firm but only small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING] [16th February, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Bundles Rs ...	11,200	Dubai	M. Hemraj
4 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Bussreh	Standard Oil Co of N York
1 Parcel Silver.	2	London	Hongkong Bank
3 Bundles Rs ...	3,900	Muscat	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	650	Dwarka	do
5 Bundles Sov.	2,640	Bussreh	Sundry Importers
Cold Coins ...	2,617	do	do
Rupees	10,615	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY on 14th February 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	64	75,754
B B and C I Railway ...	60	71,558

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

Rates opened firmer at 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32 T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Private bills continue scarce. Some business is reported at 1-4 3-32 T. T. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. April
Do. Francs	...171 1-4
Do. Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...129 1-2
Shanghai "	...173
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and the settlement. Only a small business has been reported and at the close the market is easier at 95 11-16 for both positions. Calcutta advices are steadier.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 95 11 0
2nd March Settlement	... " 95 11 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for spot at 23 13-16 and 1 16 lower for delivery in two months at 24. New York was 1-4 down at 51 5-8. The local market opened easier at 59-13 ex-duty for ready, but buyers having come out rates improved during the day. A fair business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs:	24 0 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	60 4 0
" 1st settlement ...	"	60 4 0
" 2nd " ...	"	60 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The continued decline in the American markets caused an easier feeling on opening this morning and good Broach was quoted Rs. 355. Rates gave way further during the day. Exporters have sold back fine Broach March, and a moderate business has been done. Many quotations continue nominal owing to a complete absence of business. In spite of the weak Liverpool opener the market is fairly steady at the close.

Ready cotton is quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...365-6	March
Good M G Broach	...352	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...355	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...352	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...343	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...336-7	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...336-7	"
Fine M G Muttia	...320	"
F G M G Khandeish	...309	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...324-5	"
Fine M G Bengals	...310-11	"
F G H G Bengals	...282-83	"
Good Westerns H G	...347	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...358	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·27 —13	7·27 —14	7 29 —13	7·30 —14

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 29 —14	7·29 —14	7·12 —14	6·83 —15	6·71 —14

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The Market opened easier, but has since improved.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 14 0 B. T
April-May	"	13 5 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	Rs.	7 8 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 15 0 B. T.
" Cawnpore " ...	"	7 6 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm but little doing.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready ...	Rs.	36 0 0
April-May ...	"	35 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Ready ...	Rs.	25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

April-May ...	Rs.	46 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steadier, We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52 0 0
Mimbara ...	"	53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	57 0 0
Red Khandwa ...	"	52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	45 8 0

WHEAT :—

White Delhi Apl.-May... " 5 2 3 R T.

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,592-8
Bank of India	63 C.D.
Eastern Bank	70 :
Indian Specie	50 X.D.

MILLS.

David	372 1-2
Kohinoor	632 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,655
Standard	927 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	282 1-2 C.D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	8,891	bales
Wheat	16,603	cwts.
Linseed	11,894	"
Rapeseed	3,478	"
Gingellyseed	9,810	"
Poppyseed	221	"
Groundnuts...	19,8 9	"
Castorseed	12 00	"
Rice	20,093	"
Myrabollams	110,.16	"
Cottonseed	13 349	"
Mowraseed...	Nil	"
Grain	1,472	"
Joowar	555	"
Maize	959	"

The following statement comprises the shipments of Goods for the month of January 1911 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.
Cotton Piece Goods :—		
Bleached and White	21,600,000	5,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	81,700,000	1,100,000
Dyed and Coloured ...	5,400,000	1,800,000
Printed	6,600,000	3,000,000
Twist and Yarns :—		
Dyed and Bleached...	410,000	150,000
Unbleached and Grey	650,000	10,000

Total shipments of Salt 17,000 tons.

	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
Cotton Piece Goods :—			
Bleached and White	1,600,000	13,400,000	23,800,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,200,000	12,450,000	3,700,000
Dyed & coloured	700,000	6,100,000	3,300,000
Printed.....	4,500,000	12,000,000	6,300,000
Twist and Yarns :—			
Dyed & Bleached	350,000	220,000	300,000
Unbleached and Grey.....	240,000	600,000	30,000

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 110 bales wool, B Harbham ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 maize, B S Lloyd and Co.

Canterbury s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mombassa s—15,000 cwts castorseed, 20,000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 12,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—6 bales grey ring gaaru, Fradbury Brady and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—50 bundles wooden stones for cask and 8 bundles iron hoops old, Boyce and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—72 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 200 bales hemp, J N Capadia and Co ; 262 cwts raisins, Ruttonjee Jeewandas and Co ; 3,106 cwts cottonseed, and 764 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 36 bales cotton, B Hubhane ; 11 bales cow hides and 1 bale sheep skins, P E Boyce and Co ; 6,093 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji ; 78 cwts buffalo horns, E Sowjee and Co ; 78 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail and Co.

FOR HULL.

Reigate s—5,943 cwts cottonseed T Mamroz ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fagturme s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand.

FOR GENOA.

Omani s—156 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Umvalosi s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Filippo Artelli s—220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Coowerjee and Co ; 6,585 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Zoroaster s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—54,000 cwts bone pieces Croft, Mody and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co ; 210 bales hemp, Maganlal Moolji and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Fillippo Artelli s—400 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Bombay Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—426 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B Jairaz and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—49 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co ; 50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—541 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co ; 36 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," February 16.)

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LL.B., a Second Class Subordinate Judge, now Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules vice Mr. Pirozsha Jahangirsha Taleyarkhan, acting as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, pending further orders.

Risaldar Sadashiv Krishna Bapat, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 15th May or subsequent date.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, is granted privilege leave for one months and fifteen days on half pay with effect from the 20th February or subsequent date.

Mr. Mangesh Hari Wagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge Chiplun is granted privilege leave on half pay from such date as he may be relieved up to the 11th March inclusive, with permission to affix the Holi holidays to it.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legal Department during the absence of Mr. U. N. Mehta, LL.B, appointed to act as Assistant Judge, Thana, or pending further orders.

Mr. Vasudev Vankatesh Pandit, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Chiplun, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mangesh Hari Wagle or pending further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Mr. Balwant Govind Kelkar, from Taloda to Sindkheda; and Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh, B.A, Acting Mamlatdar from Sindkheda to Taloda.

The leave without pay for three months and six days granted with effect from the 30th September to Mr G K Sirnobat, Sub-Inspector, Kelwa-Mahim, Thana District was extended by six days, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

Mr. H. V. Karandikar, Sub-Inspector, Mokhada Thana District, has been granted privilege leave for seventy days with effect from the 10th January and Mr. S H Rode, a Candidate, appointed to act for him.

Mr. J D Limaye, District Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half, and Mr M V Kamat, BA, Second Clerk to the Collector of Kanara appointed to act for him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILSON—February 8, the wife of J W Wilson, "Vimo" Buildings, Broadall's Road, Madras, of a son.

DEATHS.

FORREST—February 8, at the residence of her daughter, at 11, Outram Road, Lucknow, Sarah Forrest, aged 73.

MATTHEWS—February 8, at the Balrampore Hospital, Lucknow, Mary Matthews, widow of the late F E G Matthews of Naini Tal, U. P., aged 68.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer arrives at 6 a. m.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

Bombay City Police Club Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Concert at Princess Gymkhana.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Napoleon, his life and battles."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "A wounded reputation is seldom cured."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next, at 4-30 p.m., (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. F. Anklesaria, M. A., will expound Gatha Ahuna Vaiti Chap. III (Yasna XXX), verse 20, after which he will read a paper entitled "The ideal prayer according to a Sassanian writer."

THE PALTAN ROAD FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair in connection with the Durga at Paltan Road commenced yesterday, and will last for four days.

"A WEEK IN VENICE."—On Saturday, 25th February, Mr. L. U. Mongini will give a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at 9-15 p. m. The subject will be "A Week in Venice". This will be the third lecture of the present series arranged by the Y. M. C. A.

"A GLOBE TROTTER'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA."—This is the subject of a lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Monday, February 27th, at 9-15 p. m. by Sir Edward Parrott, L. L. D. Admission will be free by ticket to be obtained from the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual public meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the Central Branch Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday, February 23rd, at 9-30 p. m. The Hon. Sir Henry Procter, President of the Association, will preside and Sir H. H. Mann, of Poona, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lindsay J. Robertson and Rev. Dr. Mackichan will be the speakers. There will be a reception from 9 to 9-30 p. m. and during the evening there will be one or two musical items. A hearty invitation is extended by the Committee to all interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—A carriage belonging to Mr. Anuchand Panalal of Ridge Road, was standing in Mr. Anuchand's compound on Wednesday, and just as Mr. Anuchand got into the carriage the horse took fright, and bolted towards the upper gate of Government House, when near the bandsmen's quarters the carriage collided with a municipal lamp-post and the horse came to a stand-still. Mr. Anuchand and his coachman were thrown out of the carriage by the impact of the collision, but escaped with slight injuries. The carriage was broken up and the lamp post was also broken.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Dhondu Govind, a Hindu labourer, aged about 45. It appeared from evidence that that the deceased, while walking along Bendy Bazaar Road about a week ago, was knocked down by the hub of the rear wheel of a hack victoria and injured. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday night. The victoria was on the proper side of the road and no blame is attached to the driver. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Minnehaha ..... Losey
Valse	Jeunesse Doree ..... Waldteufel
Selection ...	Nell Gwynne ..... Winterbottom
Paraphrase...	The Lighthouse Light ... Miller
Suite	Peer Gynt ..... Grieg
Valse	Lustige Bruder ..... Vollstedt
Selection ...	The Belle of Bohemia ... Englander

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music, at 5-45 p.m. this evening :—

March	I love a Lassie ..... J Ord-Hume
Selection	Reminiscences of All Nations ..... F Godfrey
Valse	La Svengali ..... Otto Roeder
Song	Poppies ..... Neil Moret
Selection ...	The Dollar Princess ..... G Godfrey
Morceau	Les Cloches De St Malo ... W Rimmer
Dances	Slavonic 6 and 4 ..... Dvorak

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, Saturday, Professor H. G. L. Raulinson M. A. (Deccan College), Poona, will deliver a public address at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are invited to attend. Subject : "Buddha, his Mission, and Life." President : Principal J. N. Fraser, M. A.—On Sunday, the 19th instant, the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar.-at-law, will conduct the class, and will discuss on "The Phædo of Plato." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School, and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash B.A. LL.B.

ON THE LATEST AMERICAN MARRIAGE.

'What!' one more heiress,' cries the American nation.
'Stolen by a Lord!' but why this exclamation?
He's wed an heiress, true; but if you please
He has increased her wealth by "Lecies."

ARTIFEX.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Post Office Case.

AT the twelfth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sadashiv Mahadeo Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dastane, Janardhan Narsinha Thatte and Duttatrya Khanderao Sattve stand charged with forgery, cheating and aberment thereof in respect of four money orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,435.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., said he had taken the measures of the hexagons in the orders K. and M. He had engineering training for four years before he joined the police. The hexagon in K. was not true. Five sides were equal but the and sixth was not. Five sides were 47 and the sixth was 43. The same answer applied to the hexagon in the order M. In L. the hexagon seemed to have been stamped and twice and but in that all and the sides were equal measuring 51. The D. H. I. was under the shortest t side in the hexagon in K. In M. it was to the left of the shortest side. The inference was that D. H. I., was put in after the hexagon was stamped. The ink in the letters D.H.I., seemed to be different. In the genuine order, everything was exact. The sides in that measured 49. The breadth of the letters D.H.I., in the genuine order was 54 and in the alleged forgeries it was 67. He produced an ordinary rubber stamp containing the word "passed" in a rectangle and then cut out all the letters in that rectangle and then impressed the empty rectangle on a piece of paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said D.H.I., seemed to be stamped at the same time. They might be three different letters in a case and not a whole stamp. B, in all the orders was from the same stamp as the same irregularities could be observed in all.

Further evidence was then led and the sessions were adjourned till this morning.

MANAGEMENT OF HINDU TEMPLE.

Various Allegations Made.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Gordhandass G. Teizpal and Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor and others against Madanji Karsonji, praying for an injunction against the defendant and his servants from in any way interfering with their management of the temple of the Dhakleshwar Mahadev at Mahaluxmi and its property, or entering the same or acting as 'pujari' thereof, and for an order against the defendant to vacate and give quiet and peaceful possession of the house near the temple to the plaintiffs.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. Rangnekar, instructed by Messrs. Dadachanji and Poocha, appeared for the defendant who was a pauper.

The plaintiffs stated that they were appointed trustees of this temple by the High Court, and by a scheme they were authorised to appoint a managing committee who were empowered to employ a 'pujari' to attend to and perform worship in the temple. The committee was authorised to allow free residence to the 'pujari' and his family. The defendant was engaged as such 'pujari' on the terms that he was to receive all the offerings made by the public, and, in lieu of salary, he was allowed to occupy a house near the temple. As the defendant wholly neglected his duties and interfered with the proper management, they disposed with his services and called upon him not to interfere with the management and also to vacate the premises and give quiet possession thereof, but the defendant failed and neglected to do so. The defendant put, through his brothers and agents, every possible obstacle in the way of the plaintiffs and was causing damage to the temple and its property.

They, therefore, brought this suit and prayed as above stated.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that for about the last 80 years he and his ancestor had been, to the full knowledge of the whole Hindu community of Bombay, performing the worship of the temple and managing its properties, and the trustees had promised not to disturb him in his rights. He denied that he was engaged by the managing committee. He said that, but for the troubles and exertions and the zeal and attention with which he had been performing the duties of the 'Pujari,' the temple would o're long have been neglected by the devotees as had been the fate of several similar temples in Bombay. He totally denied the vaguest and most indefinite allegations made against him and said that they were not true and invented for the purposes of this suit. He submitted that this suit had not been filed bona fide in the interest of the temple, but it had been filed with a view to the anticipated proceedings by the devotees of the temple and the Hindu public in general against the plaintiffs as a shield to their conduct, entire neglect and mismanagement of the temple and to screen the same from the Court. He said he would submit to the orders of the Court after his rights had been fully investigated and declared, which the defendant prayed and counter-claimed might be done.

The case is proceeding.

PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

Question of Adverse Possession.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Gocouldass Khimji against Madhavrao Ganpatrao and others to recover Rs. 8,468, under a mortgage with all costs and charges, or in default for the sale and partition of the property.

Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. G. H. Dalal, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the first six defendants; Mr. Dhurandhar appeared for the seventh and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Gupta for the tenth defendant.

The plaint stated that Madhavji Vishvanath and Vasudeoji were brothers and in November 1825, they divided their joint property in equal shares. Amongst such property was the family house at Girgaum, of which the brothers became tenants in common in equal shares. Madhavji Vishvanath left his property to his adopted son Vishvanath, who died without issue in 1882, bequeathing all his property to his widow Sundrabai who died in March 1901, bequeathing her half-share to one Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba, who was therefore entitled to a fourth share in the property. Ganpatrao mortgaged his interest to Haji Jackeria in October 1907, and in March 1909, the mortgage was transferred by Jackeria to the plaintiff. The tenth defendant was the second mortgagee of Zaoba's share. The first six defendants were Zaoba's six sons who claimed Zaoba's interest in the property.

He, therefore, brought this morigage suit.

The first six defendants, in their joint, written statement, said that Sundrabai had been out of possession of the property since 1883, and they and the seventh defendant had since been in adverse possession. In 1890, Zaoba released all his right, title and interest in favour of the defendant for valuable consideration. They, therefore, submitted that Sundrabai's right, if any, had thereby become extinct. They further submitted that the mortgage by Zaoba was inoperative and not binding on the property. They also submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to ask for a partition. They, accordingly, asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

HEAVY SENTENCES CONFIRMED

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Ramchandra Krishna Tatya and two others who were convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, kidnapping and rioting by

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Phillippo Artille, 3,782 tons, Captain M Cebato arrived here on Wednesday evening with manganese ore cargo from Marmogoa, originally sailing from Trieste.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of rice, and timber and 3 deck passengers from Rangoon and Coast ports leaving the first named port on January 26.

THE steamer Baron Balfour, 2,532 tons, Captain G L Symonds, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and explosives from Newport, which she left on December 17.

THE Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2,719 tons, Captain P Figar, left here yesterday for Hongkong and Colombo with a general cargo and one cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE German East African Line steamer Kaziur 1,865 tons, Captain T Schutz left here yesterday with general cargo and 20 cabin and 450 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone .....2Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 16.

Aldergate.....2463 Harland...W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter.....T Morrison & Co
Brasilian.....2488 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Devanha...4785 Powell...Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia.....1305 Johnson.....M M & S Co
Hatinet.....2536.....Peters .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Imani .....2979 Penberthy.....
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Mutira.....2985 Tallent .....M M & S Co
Najimi.....2522 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Uhenfels.....3568 Erbo..... W & A Graham & Co
Viswa.....2176...Emmett.....M M & S Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ...N F...N F...M M & S Co
Zamora.....2323 Ewan .....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mombasa...2786 Gray...N F...N F J Finlay & Co
2 Eiyela .....3994 Haig ...Liverpool.....25-2..... W & A Graham & Co
3 Fultala ...2702 Reddock ...N F...N F...M M & Co
4 Capri.....2718 Moresco.....Hongkong ...16-2... Rubattino Line
5 Reigate ...2504 Helmer .....Rotterdam...17-2..... W & A Graham & Co
7 Praga .....2386 Dabeevich ...Trieste...16-2 A L & S N Co
8 Filippo.....Artello...3782 Cibalo.....Trieste...18-2 T Morison & Co
9 Fangturm...3114 Tilcman.....Karachi .....25-2 W & A Graham & Co
13 Arabia ...4167 Palmer ...London ...25-2 P & O Co
14 Kole ...510 Morrison ...Bosreh...16-2...M M & Co
15 Lhasa ...950 McDiarmid Karachi...17-2...M M & Co
16 Kanzler 1865 Schutt Zanzibar 16-2 A Strandes & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	25-2	N Y Kaisha
C & E Branksome Hall	2727	Woolfenden	Karachi	19-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Culna	3363	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-2	M M & Co
F Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	Dunkirk	24-2	T Morrison & Co
K Canterbury	2733	Willis	Antwerp	19-2	T Morrison & Co
O Woodbridge	2331	Larkin	Dunkirk	20-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Castlemoor	2404	Angus	Antwerp	1-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	Havre	18-2	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Filippo Artelli	Cebato	Teste, via M'goa
16	Surada	Alton	Rangoon, Jan 26
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	N P.rt, Dec 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Nasseri	LeMure	Persian Gulf
	Praga	Dabevich	Trieste
	Nera	Casanova	Marseilles
	Kola	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	Capri	Figari	Hongkong
	Kauzber	Schutz	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Fangturm, for Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From
5	Reiler	Calcutta
7	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
9	Maria Rickmers	Calcutta
12	Conch	Rangoon
13	Reichenfels	Middlesbro
13	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
14	Gwalior	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February.

63. Camp—The annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi at 5 p m on Saturday 18th February. Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p m.

Cyclists will parade at same time and place.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with slings) and sidearms.

On arrival at the Battery Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade with complete manning detail for inspection by the Instructor-in-Gunnery R G A in fire Discipline.

Each member will take the same place for which he will be detailed during actual Gun practice.

64. Camp Kit—Members are requested to send their bedding etc, to Head-Quarters not later than 1 p m on Saturday, 18th instant. Those members who reside in the Byculla District can send their kits to No 2 Companies Head-Quarters, Nesbit Road by the same time.

All kit should be distinctly labelled with owner's name and Company.

65. Practice Nos 1 & 2 Companies—Instructional Practice will be fired from Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday 19th instant.

Each Company will fire two series of 12 rounds each.

Practice will commence at 10 a m.

No 2 Company will fire 1st series.

69. Issue of Arms.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their rifles and side-arms, Headquarters as early as possible.

Every member attending camp must bring his rifle and side-arms with him. Arms are available for issue daily from 9-30 a.m., till 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th February.

140. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class Firing as follows :—

Saturday 18th—All Parts Any Coy
Sunday 19th—All Parts Any Coy
Monday 20th—Parts I and II Any Coy
Tuesday 21st—At the disposal of O C "D" Coy for Telegraph Officers Shield Competition

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m

141. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. R. V. R.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Deere's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 17th Feb. 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CENSUS-TAKER.

THE name of John Rickman, who first numbered the people of England, has been rescued from oblivion by Mr. Orlo Williams in the pages of "Blackwood's Magazine." He recalls a letter written by Southey in June 1797, wherein is made the earliest literary allusion to Rickman, thus : "A sensible young man of rough but mild manners and very seditious." To which Cottle, the writer of the "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey," adds "on visiting Southey at Christchurch, he introduced me to this Mr. Rickman, whom I found sensible enough, blunt enough and seditious enough ; that is, simply anti-ministerial." Rickman deserves to be recalled this year of grace as he was the originator of the census in England, and supervised the compilation of the population returns from 1801 to 1831. His work upon the returns was most arduous, and almost single-handed he set the machinery in motion and improved it from year to year. Charles Lamb, then in the India House, became a close friend with Rickman, a clerk in Parliament, and in a letter to Manning described him as "a most pleasant hand; a fine rattling fellow, has gone through life laughing at solemn apes ;—himself highly literate, oppressively full of information in all stuff of conversation, from matter of fact to Xenophon and Plato—can talk Greek with Porson, politics with Thelwall, conjecture with George Dyer, nonsense with me, and anything with anybody . . . up to anything ; down to anything; whatever *sapit hominem*. A perfect man. All this farrago, which must perplex you to read and has put me to a little trouble to select, only proves how impossible it is to be a pleasant hand. You must see Rickman to know him, for he is a species in one. A new class. An exotic, any slip of which I am proud to put in my garden-pot. The clearest headed fellow. Fullest of matter, with least verbosity." Dyer wrote of him as a young man who was in great destitution, but was warmly spoken of by his washerwoman. Rickman was a vigorous Tory, a hater of Pitt and the "Tantararas" during the war with Napoleon and a determined opponent of Catholic emancipation, reform and the whole Opposition policy in those years. He considered his employment to supervise the census as an attempted political bribe, though in 1796 he had written a paper on the advantages of enumerating the population which met with wide approval.

The first Population Bill was passed in 1800, and writing of it to Southey, Rickman said : "At my suggestion they have passed an Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of Great Britain and have, as a compliment (of course), proposed to me to superintend the execution of it. Next March, the returns will be made and I shall be busy enough for a short time I suppose. I expect all this attention (it is more immediately from G. Rose) is intended as a decent bribe : which I shall reject by doing the business well and taking no more renumeration than I judge exactly adequate to the trouble. It is a task of national benefit and I should be fanciful to reject it because offered by rogues, as they know me for their foe, I cannot suspect them of magnanimity enough to notice me with any good intention." He did the work well undoubtedly, but we read that the statistical results of his population enquiries obscured at times the truth of his vision. Nevertheless the universal testimony of his friends is that he was a man whose advice could unhesitatingly be taken. The amount of work he accomplished was enormous, though it brought him little reward except that reward—to him the greatest—which is the consciousness of duty done. No complete account of Rickman or his work has ever been published, though his name appears in many books. Mr. Orlo Williams describes him as a kind of literary ghost, to whom flesh and blood has never been given, though Mr. E. V. Lucas, in his "Life of Charles Lamb," has done most in this respect. The large mass of correspondence left by Rickman has hardly been used, though, besides a large number of family letters, it includes over a thousand between Rickman and Southey, fifteen from Coleridge, twenty from Lamb, while in the British Museum there are thirty from Rickman to Thomas Poole. Southey's son-in-law is shown to have printed only a third of Southey's letters to Rickman and thirty of Rickman's to Southey; while Rickman's own son, who wrote a memoir in "The Gentleman's Magazine" appears never to have read any of them.

Of Rickman's bluntness and anti-ministerialism, which Southey termed sedition, some remarkable samples are quoted by Mr. Williams. One writen in 1831, when the Reform Bill was introduced, was particularly characteristic: "Great sport we had last evening in the House of Commons," he writes, "laughing at the silly, though destructive, plan of Lord Johnny for Reform of Parliament, and the backing speech of the Tricolour Donkey Lord was truly asinine." Again, "The Whigs are wholly governed by the newspapers, the popular, and Mr. O'Connell—a short threat from whom has prevented them from disarming his Irish subjects, although this was rumoured as the formal and even unwilling decision of the full Cabinet as on a matter of clear necessity. . . Last evening, O'Connell's squadron of Irish devils—he rates them at 40—testified through his mouth their sudden quarrel with the Whigs, whom they have driven to some unavoidable rebellion against O'Connell's wishes. This squadron of 40 are now at the service of the present Opposition and boast they can put out or in any party by their weight in either scale." As it was then so it is now, though the Nationalists are not so unreservedly described. When the Reform Bill was carried, Rickman persisted in his criticism which was more pungent than helpful: "Our Pandemonium," he wrote, "would be perfectly devilish and intolerable, did not the new Devils' cuffs scratch and tear to pieces the Whig Devilry, beautifully, by making speeches in close imitation of the factious speeches of the latter and always refuting their arguments out of their own mouths, or of the former mouth of Lord Brougham. In time (how soon the tormented Whigs must decide) they must resist the Radicals and their enlisted Union, and I, willingly to do good in the day of need, have sent in an easy plan for this purpose. It may be unexecuted till the remedy is too late, but I have done my devoir. . . The Irish yells are so fierce and frequent that I can't abstract myself so as to write letters, etc. at the table." Rickman's pictures of Parliament are worthy of preservation, and the attention drawn to them by Mr. Orlo Williams may perhaps lead to their collection and reproduction. There is enough life and atmosphere in them to commend them even to present-day politicians.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

THE "glossina palpalis" does not seem to be quite amenable to the measures taken by medical science for limiting its activity. It has many channels in which its virus can be perfected and made fit for transmitting to man the fatal sleeping sickness and it apparently utilises them. Colonel Sir D. Bruce, who directed the Royal Society's Commission of Inquiry into this disease in Uganda, sent reports home of experiments made on antelope and domestic fowl to find out whether they played any part in the spread of "trypanosoma gambiensis" in Uganda. Three years ago, the native population were removed from the Northern shores of the Great Victoria Nyanza, a measure that it was believed would deprive the "glossina palpalis," of any chance of developing his or her especial virus, but the insects are still found to retain their sinister infectivity, and a search for the cause has been made by experiment on the antelope, which are always to be found in the uninhabited regions by the lake. Eleven of these, of three different species were taken from places, where neither the tsetse fly nor the sleeping sickness existed. Their freedom from the disease was first proved by inoculating their blood on monkeys which remained perfectly healthy. Then, infected tsetse flies were allowed to feed on the antelope and inoculation was again tried on "susceptible" animals, which, in every case, responded by unmistakable symptoms of the sleeping sickness. The experiments were not wanting in thoroughness, for they went further than this. Flies which had been hatched out in the laboratory, were given their very first meal on the infected antelope and then allowed to bite 24 monkeys. After the due and orthodox interval for the development of the disease had elapsed, 16 out of these 24 monkeys were found to have contracted it. The antelope, though having been made successful transmitters of sleeping sickness remained themselves in perfect health, nor has any wild antelope been found naturally the victim of "trypanosoma gambiensis." This is lucky for the antelope, but very disquieting for man as it seems to enlarge the "sphere of influence" of the hardy "glossina". Still more disturbing was the information in another report that the mischievous tsetse feeds on the blood of birds, and who or what can prevent these creatures from flying round the shores of the Victoria Nyanza or any other tsetse beset lake.

It may be some comfort to travellers in that part of Africa, to know that domestic fowl have been acquitted, after 21 trials, of any share in spreading the devastating sickness. A suggestion made by Dr. Koch, that the hippopotamus might be protected and encouraged as a means of prevention of the disease should not be lost sight of. His contention that as extensive experiments have shown that the blood of the crocodile is apparently necessary to the support of the tsetse fly, the enemies of the crocodile should be given a free hand, and as no animal is so fierce a foe of his as the hippopotamus which relentlessly destroys the eggs of the crocodile, he should be made much of. Get rid of the crocodile and the fly that cannot live without his blood will die out and with it the sleeping sickness. The reasoning seems logical enough to inspire energetic action if it be certain that the tsetse does not thrive equally well on other animals. This point Royal Commissions and medical scientists are hard at work clearing up, and until proof positive be forthcoming of what food is absolutely necessary for the "glossina palpalis" and what are the exact sources whence it draws the sleeping sickness infectivity the royal road to immunity from that terrible curse will not be found. Meanwhile all precautions are being taken in the construction of that portion of the Cape to Cairo railway that must pass through the tsetse region that neither it nor the lines connected with it should make a longer detour than is inevitable through the belt. The Conference on the subject, held at the French Foreign Office, decided that the lines should be inspected for "glossina palpalis," that maps of the fly areas should be prepared and circulated and that railways should cross these at the narrowest points, not follow them. Moreover, neither station buildings nor stopping places should be allowed there and labourers for the railways should be recruited only from non-infected areas and under special conditions. Thus does one little insect set all the resources of civilisation at work to circumvent its machinations.

SPEAKER CLARK'S JOKE.

JOKING in public is lately becoming a favourite pastime amongst indiscreet politicians. Mr. Gulland recently perpetrated a jest somewhere in Scotland after dinner, and now Mr. Speaker Clark has done a very similar thing in the United States Congress. We are told that his remarkable speech forecasting the annexation of Canada by the United States is regarded as a joke. A very poor and rather grim kind of joke! President Taft does not seem to consider it so funny. He is very astonished and no doubt considerably annoyed. He thinks it was a very unfortunate speech. Probably by this time Mr. Clark is inclined to agree with him. Sir Wilfred Laurier, however, quite enjoys the fun, and his flippant and airy playfulness lightens the heaviness of debate at Ottawa. No one, however, will be deceived by all this show of humour. Mr. Clark may have been guilty of a grave indiscretion but hardly a jest, and even responsible ministers have been known before to have their unwary moments. It is a strange coincidence that a section of the American Press has been indulging itself with similar ideas, only that in their case they had an air of seriousness. Again, they were not responsible officers of Government and so it was thought best not to see them. No one could believe that Mr. Clark would make such a sensational speech without some foundation for it in fact, and no one will believe that he did it as a joke. Meanwhile, President Taft says there was no thought of political annexation or of union in the minds of the negotiators of the Agreement. That may be perfectly true; but at the same time there can be no doubt that those ideas dominate the ambition of many politicians in the United States and that they hope the Reciprocity Bill will be a first step towards annexation. Canada will not be deceived by the flood of explanation and apology, which is now in full flow.

HIS Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor, left Madras on a brief visit to Vellore.

THE Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delta" with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m on Wednesday.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday the 27th February, to consider the question of the Partition of Bengal.

THE "C. and M. Gazette" understands that the Tikka Sahib of Bashahr, Surendra Thall, has been prohibited from further residence within the limits of Bashahr State in the Simla Hills.

COLONEL MACLAGAN, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, Public Works Department, Punjab, has been included in the Coronation Durbar Committee and placed in charge of the Durbar Public Works.

THE Salvation Army contemplates the establishment of a silkworm breeding station or a farm at Chungamanga, Punjab, and the site has to be selected with reference to the number and healthiness of mulberry trees in the different sections of the plantation.

DURING the week ended Feb. 14th 824½ chests of opium were removed from the warehouse at Bombay. Of these 819½ were shipped to China per s.s. "Marmora" and five were purchased by the farmers at Sholapur. During the same week two chests were imported from Indore.

AT the close of the Lahore Industrial Conference the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assured the audience that there was not the slightest desire on the part of the Government to take any other line than that of meeting the wishes of the Conference whenever the financial situation made that practicable.

AT the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on the 13th March next, the business will consist of the presentation of the provincial and financial statement for the year 1911-12, the instruction of the Punchayat Bill and the presentation of report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Municipal Bill.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 11, was 790, giving a death-rate of 42·01 per annum per thousand as against 37·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 72 died from fever ; 57, plague ; 9, small-pox ; 30, measles ; 1, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 52, phthisis ; 45, diseases of the nervous system ; 239, affections of the respiratory organs ; 46, diarrhœa ; 24, dysentery ; 35, still-born ; 92, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 26 ; Brahmin, 28 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhaitia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 398 ; Hindu low caste, 86 ; Musalman, 178 ; Parsee, 28 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 29 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 1. The total number of births was 360 as against 339 for the corresponding period of last year, and 370 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

THE ABNORMAL FEMINIST.

Woman was ever an extremist, and ever will be. In the past, and before all the art, science, and business of education were so wonderfully commonplace and easily accessible she was swayed to extremity by simple impulses the nature of her weaknesses—her undeveloped intellect and physical frailty—were the very reasons for her instability. Sub-consciously she strove to circumvent man in his entrenchment of solid and stolid logic and muscle.

Then came the fuller education with its democratising levelling and broadening influences. She discovered in herself new powers and forces, new pleasures and new sorrows. She discovered the power of trained thought and the wisdom of intellectual philosophy: she found expression in literature and art, science and commerce. And to-day when she has barely discovered the power of concerted and organised action in a militant suffragettism, she has forgotten or is ignorant of an overwhelming law of nature. Surer than the unvarying evidence of the ages the laws of nature command us to know that woman is complementary to man; that his slow and sure reasoning is supplemented by her erratic and brilliant intuition: that her unselfish and sacrificial devotion is equalised by his strength of protection. But a class of the woman of to-day disdains to obey these laws. She regards man as inferior, as brutally animal and decadent, and, as a species, vicious. With womanly extremism she is developing an abnormal idea of the needlessness of man in her scheme of things, and, where that is not the case, she is fostering an unhealthy and perverted feeling of hatred towards him. The fact of the matter is that woman has not yet assimilated her newly-gained knowledge or realised the power and coherence of cultivated intelligence. This unnatural antipathy to man is merely a point of excessive extremism on woman's road of progress. In itself it is not serious, but on the coming generations its unhappy influence will surely be felt.

It is, indeed, a curious form of insanity which leads women to strive against the inexorable laws of Nature, fosters mental ugliness and destroys that physical beauty on which rests the true happiness of every woman in the world.

SUPERIOR WOMEN.

Among general principles you will not find many safer than that which declares that people of much ability never insist on being superior. Nevertheless, we find day by day more women in the world of a superiority ineffably superior, women who give you to understand that they are all soul, and altogether soulfully consumed for various causes of very various kinds, alike only in having no material importance for any human being. It is true that when these poor souls collide with the expert in any of the subjects for which they profess zeal, they are seldom received with any admiration. But that in no degree diminishes their proud consciousness of superiority.

It is not to be pretended that type is new. Probably there have been superior maidens, basking in the sun of their own culture ever since the Stone Age. At different periods they have been especially conspicuous. But it is not to be denied that in this year of grace the plague of them is peculiarly distressing, and there is no sign of abatement. In the last few days, which have been prolific of all sorts and kinds of discussions of education, one ingenious person has been moved to expound that for the modern multitude of superior women we have to thank the modern girls' schools. What have they been up to? you anxiously inquire. And the answer, put briefly, is that they are a deal too strenuous.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

What curious reversals of the order of things time brings with it, to be sure! Especially this is the case where young men and young women are concerned. In a country house you will often find that the girls are much more keen on outdoor amusements—shooting, fishing, golfing and the like—than their contemporaries of opposite sex; certainly, too, in muscular activity, in height and breadth of limb the athletic young woman of to-day can give the young man of her class and age what is vulgarly termed "a stone and a beating." Perhaps it is because of this redistribution of muscular force between the sexes that whereas young men indulge less and less in spirituous liquors, young ladies are much more inclined to keep themselves going with a judicious pick-me-up when they are taking a lot of exercise.

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS.

The fifty-sixth exhibition of the Society of Women Artists, now open at the galleries of the British Artists in Suffolk Street, is neither better nor worse than many of the recent exhibitions of this Society have been. Now that one hears so much about the intellectual equality of the sexes it is a little surprising to find women artists deliberately adopting a position of inferiority. All the abler women artists boldly enter into competition with men in the open exhibitions. Women like Mrs. Swynnerton, Mrs. Rackham, and Miss Kemp-Welch have no need to take shelter behind their sex. Art is neither masculine nor feminine, and for women artists to hold an exhibition of their own is to avow their weakness frankly and openly. Among the abler oil paintings in the central gallery are Miss Kathleen Streatfield's "Kathleen" (198), Mrs. Maud Hall Neale's "The Magic April Sun (264), and Miss Brights portrait of Mrs. Bramley Firth (223). Among the water-colours Mrr. Grace White's charming "Early Morning" (365) and "Bridge—Walterswicks" (373) stand out conspicuously. In the small end-room there is an interesting collection of jewellery, needlework and other forms of applied art.

A NEW WORD.

We have a new word coined to suit our state of soul. A word that runs through all grades of society is sure to "go." This one applies to the cultured class. A "chosiste" is a man or woman who, having sounded the depths of all things human, and becoming disgusted with them, has taken to collecting things—old furniture, pictures and all manner of choses. Poor humanity—so pitiful, lovable, and, above all amusing! What should we do without it? A friend of mine who has two "Berrichon" servants, father and son, tells me an amusing tale. The father, who used to serve Mass, flatters himself that he has a smattering of Latin and is very smart indeed. He does not, however, know how to read or write, but he sits for hours holding the daily paper upside-down. One morning his son told him he was holding his paper the wrong way. "Imbecile!" said the angry old man. "Can't you see that this is because I am cleverer than you, who can only read it one way!"

AT THE COMEDY.

"Preserving Mr. Panmure" makes a delicious comedy, certainly a play to see. It is the work of a master-builder in holiday mood, evidence of the mood lying in the fact that one of the characters is permitted to get his hand stuck in a vase, and evidence of the mastership lying in the fact that the incident is made genuinely funny. The whole pother came of a kiss. Mrs. Panmure, pious by nature to the point of priggishness, and Mr. Panmure, pious by compulsion to the point of hypocrisy, live at The Clewers, where, in addition to organ-playing and prayers twice a day, Mrs. Panmure makes Mr. Panmure deliver sermonettes twice a week. But Mr. Panmure not being one of those who can find sermons, or even sermonettes, in stones, enlists the services of Josepha Quarendon, his daughter's governess. Now Josepha proves very helpful—and very charming—and very pretty—and when she goes out Mr. Panmure, intoxicated, dashes after her. You have a terrified scream, and Josepha comes on revolted, wiping at her lips. "Don't tell my wife!" he implores. "Promise!" And Josepha promises. A very amusing scene is where Josepha is brought in sopping, dons a dressing-jacket, learns that it is Panmure's! Her look of loathing betrays the real culprit to the two men, at which moment Panmure himself, Grand Inquisitor, comes in. "Now, boys," he says, "own up!" The rest of the house party follows. Accusations and recriminations flow freely Pandemonium reigns, till suddenly the tiny voice of Woodhouse is heard, declaring "I am the man!" The gong sounds for prayers. Hastily the birds smooth their ruffled plumes. And as the organ starts playing we behold Panmure departing in their midst to read them all his sermon. It ends up satifactorily and Sir Arthur Piners is to be congratulated.

FULLER SKIRTS.

The large-footed woman, whose case is such a dire one while skirts remain so short, may console herself that her time of trial is probably a short one, for there is every prospect, where several couturiers are concerned, of a more liberal allowance of drapery in store for us in the future. Neither is it impossible that the demure little tunic will be lifted into panniers, and so lead us gently back to eighteenth century ideals and idylls. We have already learnt to negotiate the narrow doorway of a motor car with hats that measure more than half a yard in diameter. We should hardly find it more difficult to edge our persons through the same portals when wearing the bonffant and ample pannier. On the other hand, there is the new divided skirt, which seems to point to the fact that many women will prefer to remain as attenuated as ever, and some of the very advanced of these are quite pronounced enough to suggest the Turkish costume. In these days of short skirts, to wear a doubtful pair of shoes or boots would be as much out of the question as to go to a Court ball without gloves, and the least vain woman that exists can hardly be indifferent in this respect. Velvet is a charming material for setting off the beauty of a pretty foot, but the velvet boots of the summer are, of course, absolutely impracticable in winter weather, although the little afternoon and evening slippers of black and coloured velvet are still to be seen everywhere.

GOOD PEOPLE.

What a lot of good people there are in the world, and busy ones, too. This fact is very marked on making a round of visits to where meetings are held—philanthropic meetings many of these are termed—where a host of wonderfully important folks congregate to discuss the poor. The following was overheard at such a meeting. "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. (Hum!). At our last meeting there was some suggestion made that we should endeavour to shipmen and their wives out to our colonies. (Hum!) Now, since our last meeting I have gone to some trouble to make inquiries as to the climate, prospects, etcetera, of the colonies mentioned, and I hear that out there men have been known to die of sunstroke. (Sensation.) Yes—emphathically tragically—die and of sunstroke. We cannot contemplate sending these poor people out to this terrible place, unless we send them fully equipped. I suggest we purchase for them a supply of sun helmets, and so alleviate any possible.—"

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

Further and promising details are now forthcoming about the autobiography of the late Lieut.-General Sir William Butler, which Messrs. Constable and Co. are to publish during January. This is likely to prove one of the most considerable books of the present season. The autobiography commences with first memories of Ireland during the great famine of 1846. General Butler then deals with his early services abroad, particularly in Burmah, upon the Trout River, and during the siege of Paris. Then follows a full account of his first meeting with Lord Wolseley, of the Ashanti campaign in which he undertook a hazardous mission, and of his visit to South Africa under Wolseley. The story approaches heroic interest when we get a picture of Butler straining every nerve to enable the army to reach Khartoum in time to save Gordon from his fate. The life and character of Parnell are treated from intimate personal knowledge; and, finally, the period of Butler's command at the Cape in 1898 leads to a vivid narrative, in which many hitherto unknown facts are revealed about the disposition of the troops in South Africa, and the various military and political difficulties which culminated in the great Boer War. As all students of the time are aware, Sir William Butler was an officer of unblemished integrity and great tenacity of purpose, while at the same time he possessed the qualities of the ready writer in a degree not commonly vouchsafed to the man of action. His autobiography, therefore, is likely to be as distinguished for its literary skill as it is frank and outspoken in the sincerity of its revelations.

It is remarkable how often books upon current topics are duplicated in publishers' lists, and another example of an increasing tendency is afforded by the simultaneous announcement of two books dealing with the Barcelona outrages and the fate of Ferrer. The first of these to appear will bear the imprint of Messrs. Cassell and Company, and the author is Mr. G. H. B. Ward, who has for many years been a careful student of Spanish political movements. His book, entitled "The Truth About Spain," attempts an analysis of the present situation in Spanish politics from the ecclesiastical, educational and social points of view, treating by the way of the horrors of Montjuich and Ferrer's execution. The second book on the subject to be called "The Life and Death of Ferrer" will be issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is written by Mr. William Archer, the well-known critic, and is founded upon a thorough investigation, undertaken upon the spot, of Ferrer's life and character. Its interest will be psychological rather than superficial, and it will present the dramatic significance of the revolution in an entirely new light.

"The big Game of Africa" is the title of an important scientific work which Messrs. D. Appleton and Company are issuing immediately. The author, Mr. Richard Tjader, is no mere sporting raconteur; it is the aim of his monograph to treat his subject in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. He has studied the characteristics of big game during many visits to Africa, and his pages are full of practical hints on skinning animals, preserving skin, and photographing game, alive or dead. The book closes with a valuable chapter on the East African trade language, a topic not otherwise accessible to prospective hunters and travellers.

"The position of Woman" is sufficiently before the public at the present time, and it will find a new and formidable treatment in a volume shortly to be published by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. This work, to be issued at a strictly popular price, consists of a series of lectures upon the actual and ideal status of woman in the modern community, among the contributors being such recognised authorities as Professor Lodge Professor Thomson and Dr. Clouston together with a goodly array of women writers of proved ability. Sir Oliver Lodge supplies a commendatory preface.

"There is nothing left to discover," says one of the characters in Sir Arthur Pinero's new comedy, "but the end of the Cromwell-road!" Nevertheless, the ingenuity of man still contrives to light upon unexplored regions in this universally exploited globe of ours, and among the most unfamiliar and dangerous of such countries are the inhospitable Tibetan Steppes. Not only is the way itself perilous, but the Lolo tribes which infest it are implacably hostile to European. Mr. C. H. Mears and Lieut. J. A. Brooke, therefore, had only to expect some unusual experiences when they essayed a route which has been described by a prominent

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

Full Self-Government Promised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that owing to Mr. Balfour's absence at his brother's funeral, the Veto debate would be postponed until Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Malcolm moved an amendment to the Address against Home Rule, the attainment of which was openly avowed to be one of the main reasons for altering the Constitution, but which, in the opinion of the House, would be subversive of the unity of the United Kingdom.

Lord Hugh Cecil declared that a great many Liberals did not want the same Home Rule as Mr. Redmond wanted. He asked who would be disappointed on the day of revelation. Everything was to be concealed until the Veto Bill was passed, until it was too late. There were many ways of carrying out a revolution, but the meanest was by fraud. (Cheers.)

Irish Control of Irish Affairs.

Mr. Asquith said that everyone who voted in the election of January, 1911, knew that if, and when, the Liberals succeeded in clearing away the great obstacle in the way of Liberal legislation, the first task would be to grant full self-government to Ireland. The Liberals had never for a moment retracted or receded from that position. They could only arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem by instituting an Irish Parliament with an executive responsible to it, to deal with purely Irish affairs, subject always to Mr Gladstone's condition, that the indefeasible supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be maintained. This policy had been applied to Canada, and was now being applied to South Africa with so much success.

Mr. Malcolm's Amendment Rejected.

Mr. Redmond said he accepted absolutely Mr. Asquith's definition of Home Rule, which he honestly believed would be a final settlement. He added, "We admit and accept Imperial Supremacy." Mr. Redmond alluded to the Duke of Connaught's visit as the culminating point in the pacification of South Africa, which, he believed, would stand for all time as the greatest glory of the reign of King Edward.

"Is it," he concluded, "too much to hope that the present reign, which we hope will be long and glorious, may be rendered still more glorious by the opening, by the Sovereign personally, of a Parliament in a friendly and reconciled Ireland!"

South Africa no Parallel.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr Walter Long said that the case of South Africa was not applicable to Home Rule for Ireland, for the first act of the South Africans was to unite not to separate. The attempt to force Home Rule on the loyalist in Ireland would necessitate the severest measures and would result in something akin to civil war.

Mr. Winston Churchill thought that the success of self-government in South Africa was the principal reason for the undoubted great change in English public opinion on the subject of Ireland. The thorniest of Irish questions had been settled, and it was impossible for the controversy to be revived with its old fierceness. He warned the Conservatives not again to fail to rise to a great opportunity, as they did in connection with the Transvaal Constitution.

Mr. O'Brien said he would heartily cooperate with the Premier's project, but he believed that only compromise would achieve a final settlement.

Sir Edward Carson accused the Government of playing with loaded dice, and with sneaking the Bill through the Commons.

Mr. Augustine Birrell replied that Sir Edward Carson's speech proved the hopelessness of compromise.

Mr. Malcolm's amendment was rejected by 326 votes to 213, and the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted.

European Police in Ceylon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Barlow questioned Colonel Seely on behalf of the English police-sergeants who were engaged last year for Ceylon, and asked what compensation those who returned home were to receive.

Colonel Seely, in reply, gave details of the circumstances of engagement and resignation. There was, he said, no ground for granting compensation beyond the bonus already received, and a free passage home.

ACCIDENT TO NAVAL SHIPS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

H. M. S. battleship "Agamemnon" was also slightly damaged yesterday on entering Ferrol. British sailors say that the rock on which the vessels struck is not on the chart. The Spaniards maintain the contrary. A Hydrographic Committee is making enquiries.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The following Rugby Football matches were played to-day:—

At Cambridge, Cambridge University 18 points, Guy's Hospital 22.

At Portsmouth, United Services 16 points, Oxford University 8.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

Speaker's Speech Taken as a Joke.

MR. TAFT'S ASTONISHMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

President Taft is astonished at the Speaker's, Mr. Clark's, speech regarding Canada and the United States. President Taft regards his remarks as most unfortunate, as the Administration has no thought of annexation.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Clark's speech on Canada, is regarded as a joke, and it is stated that it was received with laughter.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

President Taft, in a message to Congress, sincerely hopes that the Reciprocity Bill will pass the Senate. There was no thought, he says, of political annexation or of union in the minds of the negotiators.

"In Perfect Concert."

CHICAGO, FEB. 16.

Mr. KNOX, Secretary of State, in a speech, said there was not slightest probability of Reciprocity involving the absorption of Canada but in any great world movement, Canada and the United States would act in perfect concert for the defence of common blood and civilisation.

OTTAWA, FEB. 16.

During the debate on the Reciprocity Bill, Colonel Hughes asked if the Government proposed to withdraw the Reciprocity Agreement in consequence of Mr. Clark's speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier laughingly replied, "If any such nefarious intentions were acted upon, I should call upon Colonel Hughes, as a gallant soldier, to dispose of the matter."

THE KING'S INDIAN TOUR.

Lord Crewe to be in Attendance.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is understood that Lord Crewe will be in attendance on the King in India.

THE POPE INDISPOSED.

All Audiences Suspended.

ROME, FEB. 15.

The Pope is in bed with influenza. All audiences have been suspended.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Pope's bronchial tubes are slightly affected, but there are no symptoms of gravity. The doctor is convinced that a complete recovery will be made in four days.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Epidemic Reaches Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 15.

It is feared that plague has reached Vladivostok. The bodies of five Chinese found there are believed to be those of plague victims.

A telegram from Harbin states that notwithstanding 200 deaths from plague daily at Kwang-chang-tse, the hair of dead Chinese is still being exported to Germany and England.

ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL.

Probability of Withdrawal.

BERLIN, FEB 15.

The Alsace-Lorraine Bill will probably be withdrawn, owing to repeated adverse votes in the Reichstag Committee, which despite the strong opposition of Government adopted the amendment raising Alsace-Lorraine to the rank of an independent Federal State.

The Government declared that the proposal was impossible and was a limitation of the Kaiser's executive power.

The Government has been three times defeated on this and other Bills during the past fortnight.

SAVARKAR ARBITRATION.

Judgment Early Next Month.

THE HAGUE FEB. 15.

The judgment in the Savarkar case may be expected early in March.

THE PARIS STRIKES.

Release of Durand.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

The Minister of Justice has ordered the striker, Durand, to be released.

(The General Confederation of Labour threatened a general strike, if the sentence of seven years' imprisonment passed on Durand was carried out.)

THE CLAPHAM MURDER

Accused Committed for Trial

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The man, Stinis Morrison, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Clapham murder, has been committed for trial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate Reduced.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Bank rate has been reduced to three and a half per cent.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS

Patience Exhausted.

FORCIBLE ACTION DECIDED UPON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 16.

The *Bourse Gazette* states that an important conference is being held at the Ministry of War on the subject of Russia's relations with China.

This journal says that Russia's patience is exhausted, owing to China's persistent flouting of treaty stipulations. A vital pronouncement from the Foreign Office is expected in a few days.

LATER.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the long smouldering irritation of Russia against China, which, it is supposed, culminated in the spread of plague through Chinese obstructiveness has ended in the Russian decision to take forcible action. It is understood that Russia will again occupy Kuldja which was restored to China by the treaty of 1879.

LATER.

Russia has communicated to Britain, France and Japan her intention to make a demonstration on the Chinese frontier.

CHARTERED COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Annual Report.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Chartered Company's Annual Report has been published. It shows, for Southern Rhodesia, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, a surplus of £35,087, while for the year ending 31st March, 1911, a substantial administrative surplus is assured. Notwithstanding considerable expenditure on the capital account, the revenue for the nine months is £633,000, an increase of £138,000 over the previous year.

For North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, on the other hand, the accounts for 1909-10 show deficits of £25,538 and £39,099 respectively.

The report concludes that the Company is now in a strong financial position, and free to follow, for the first time, a considered and wide programme of commercial development.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The business at next Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will include the passing of the Vaccination Bill and the Sambalpur Rates and Cesses Bill and the introduction of a Bill to amend the Estates Partition Act of 1897. Babu Braja Kishor Prasad will move a resolution urging the increased representation of the non-official Indian community on the District and Local Boards in the Tirhut Division, and Mr. Filgate will move a counter resolution to the effect that the time has not yet come for such a measure.

HINDU CARRIED OFF BY FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 16.

The Bannu correspondent of the "Tribune" reports a raid on the night of the 10th instant, only a few miles from Bannu, on the Havid Road, where a Hindu, while travelling with his donkeys, was waylaid by outlaws and was carried off to the hills. The raid occurred after the Hindu under a false sense of security had parted company with three Mahomedans, who were travelling with him. There has been some conciliation of the Jirgas in respect of the offending outlaws, who are asked to come back and have their offences decided by these jirgas, which inflict nominal punishments.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

24,715 cases and 22,276 deaths from plague were reported in India during the week ending the 11th of February. The provincial mortality figures were United Provinces 11,116; Bengal, 2,994; the Punjab, 2,755; Bombay, 1,764; Central Provinces, 1,262; Rajputana, 970; Central India, 503; Madras, 275; Burma, 267; Hyderabad, 218; Mysore, 152; and North-West Frontier Province, 2.

AVIATION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

Owing to the strong winds prevailing during the evenings, Mr. Jules Tyck has arranged to make flights to-morrow and Saturday from 6-30 to 8 a. m., instead of this morning and Saturday evening.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Lady Hardinge will not accompany the Viceroy throughout the whole of his spring tour, in April, but will proceed to Dehra Dun and await his arrival there. His Excellency will then enjoy a little shooting before reaching Simla.

THE CLARK KHEDDAH CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

Owing to the coming holidays in connection with the Census operations the hearing of the next case against H. Dalrymple Clark and Birch has been put off from the 20th to the 27th of February. Clark remains out on the former bail of Rs. 10,000 until the disposal of the next case.

DACOITS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Mr. Jeffries, the Sessions Judge of Sylhet, has disposed of a most daring case of dacoity, in which the Police, after much difficulty, arrested twelve of the accused. The Judge convicted nine of them and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to ten years.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

Important Amendments Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

A meeting of the Committee to consider the Council Regulations was held this morning at the Bengal Secretariat. The Honble Mr. Duke presided. Several important questions, such as the re-distribution of seats, qualifications of voters, voting by delegates and amendment of rules 3 (1) and 5 (1) of schedules 3 and 4 were considered.

The Committee discussed at great length the proposal to provide enlarged representation in the Council of educated and well-to-do residents of Calcutta. There was a good deal of opinion in favour of allotting two seats for the purpose, but it was understood that this could only be obtained by taking one or both from the Municipalities or District Boards, a course which would evidently be hotly opposed by those who represent those bodies, while it was considered possible that if only a single representative were alloted, the place might be obtained by the concession of a seat, now occupied by Government nomination. The recommendation of the Committee on this point was postponed until to-morrow when the Committee meets again.

The question whether the direct voting should be substituted for voting by delegates was a debatable point. The majority preferred the direct voting, while some were in favour of voting by delegates with mandate.

The amendment of the rules, debarring ex-officio Commissioners of the Municipalities other than Government servants from being elected was also considered. The Committee agreed that the disabilities should be removed.

The question whether Knight Companions of the Iddian Orders and Knight Bachelors should have the privilege of voting for the Imperial Council in the landholders electorate, was also discussed, their position being not in any way inferior to that of Rajas and Nawabs. It appeared that there was a good deal of feeling amongst landholders against the inclusion of landless titleholders in their electorate.

ALLEGED OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENT.

Prosecution in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Before Dr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Suresh Chander Mitter for the Crown, obtained summonses against Radhica Prasad Ghose, Printer and Publisher of the "Basumati", a vernacular weekly and Babu Upendra Nath Mookerjee, proprietor of the paper, as alleged for having printed and published for circulation in the supplement of the "Basumati", on the 7th January last, an obscene advertisement, at 11-54 Gray Street. Defendants were charged as alleged with having in their possession on the 13th instant the above advertisement for circulation. Babu Satish Chandra Mookerji was also charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. Summonses were granted under Sections 192, 193 and 109 I. P. C. The case is fixed for hearing on 1st March.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 16.

Colonel Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who is inspecting the local hospitals was present this morning, with Colonel Daly the British Resident and the Residency Surgeon, and Municipal President, at a large anti-plague inoculation, held at the expense of Mr. Nilakanta Mudaliar, a Hindu Municipal Commissioner. The record number of operations for a single gathering is 1,750 and efforts are being made to lower this figure. Since October last 12,000 persons have been inoculated at the instance of the leaders of the Indian communities.

HOWRAH CONSPIRACY CASE.

One of Accused Becomes Insane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

At the High Court Special Tribunal, yesterday, during the hearing of the Howrah Conspiracy case, when an animated discussion was going on between the Bench and the Bar as regards the admissibility of the statement made by Birendra Dutt Gupta, who was executed for murdering Shamsul Alum, the Deputy Superintendent, there was a disturbance in the case, where forty of the accused were seated. It was stated that Karan Roy, a youth had become insane. He was immediately removed and kept under medical observation.

LATER.

At the High Court Special Tribunal this morning in the Howrah Gang case one more accused was discharged. This accused, Karan Chandra Roy, who was convicted in the Haludbari Dacoity case and sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment, showed signs of insanity. At the suggestion of the Chief Justice he was placed under medical observation and the Doctor declared him to be insane. The Crown withdrew the case against him and the accused was removed from the Court.

EDUCATION FOR DOMICILED CLASSES.

Central Committee Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 16.

In connection with the Conference of the Provincial Joint Committees upon the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians, domiciled in India, held in Calcutta at the end of December, 1910, a fund was opened for the improvement of their education and an interim central committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions, of which the following are the members:—The Rev. G. J Chree, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, President; the Rev. R. Gee, Principal of Bishop's College; the Rev. R. C. Grose, Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. G. W. Oliver, Wesleyan Methodist Church; the Acting Archdeacon of Calcutta; Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, the Principal of the La Martiniere, Calcutta, Secretary and Treasurer.

DAMAGES SUIT DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

Owing to absence of the plaintiff when the case was called on, Mr. Justice Parlet has dismissed with costs the suit brought by Captain Thompson, for Rs. 3,000, being damages for wrongful dismissal against the Bengal Steam Navigation Company.

THE HON. Mr. W. H. Clark, member for Education, leaves Calcutta on the 18th and will be at Madhupur and Jharriah 19th and 20th, Allahabad 21st to 23rd, Howrah, 14th.

ALLEGED POLICE EXTORTION.

Money Ordered to be Returned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Yesterday Justices Chitty and Chatterjee disposed of an interesting case of alleged Police extortion. On January 21 last one Baramulla reported a case of theft in his house to the Rangpore police. In consequence of this information the Sub-Inspector and Head Constable began their investigation, in the course of which they searched the house of Naimulla alleging that they had obtained information to the effect that the plaintiff's brother was implicated in the theft at Baramullah's house and that some stolen goods had been hidden in his house. Naimulla denied all knowledge of this and could neither produce the person nor the goods. Upon that, the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constable are alleged to have threatened Naimulla, to have kept him in confinement and to have wanted to proceed with the search of the house.

It is further alleged that a sum of three hundred rupees was demanded. Naimulla could not pay the whole amount but managed to secure the sum of one hundred and fifty-five rupees which he made over to the Head Constable, it is stated, in order to save himself and his family from disgrace and humiliation. Naimulla then lodged a complaint before the Magistrate against the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constable, but the Magistrate returned the petition, asking Naimulla; if he was prepared to proceed against the police. Naimulla then brought a civil suit against the Police Officers to recover the money and the Small Cause Court Judge decreed the suit in his favour.

Against the order the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constable obtained a rule that such a suit was opposed to public policy and was not maintainable in a Small Cause Court.

Their Lordships held that they could not interfere in the matter as there had been no error of law and the rule was accordingly discharged.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

New Provision for Training.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—"The India Office intends to abolish the Indian Forest Professor at Oxford after the year's probationers have finished their training in 1913. Future probationers will be allowed the choice of proceeding to Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or other Universities, if these undertake to fulfil certain conditions including the provision of suitable curricula in consultation with the Director of Indian Forest Studies, whom the Secretary of State will shortly appoint on studies, tests and proficiency. The Director of Forest Studies will be appointed for five years, and will arrange for the practical training of the students, besides lecturing if required.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

SIGNOR SCRINZI gave his annual concert in Bombay at the Town Hall on Thursday evening and in spite of several unfortunate difficulties it passed off with success and was much enjoyed by a considerable audience. Signor Scrinzi himself was responsible for a large share of the programme, a share which was increased by the enforced absence of one of the lady performers, Miss C. H. Vakeel, and made repeated appearances on the platform in spite of severe indisposition. However it is only just to say that as hint of this was observed by the audience. The pianist performed several difficult classical compositions with high technical skill and exact intonation, and his performance was very little below the high standard for which he is known in the city. Amongst his selections were Beethoven's duet, "Egmont Ouverture" in which he was ably assisted by Miss Dinshaw D. Dinshaw, Liszt's "Mazeppa," and Bach's "Italian Concerto." There were three vocal items, first the "Prologue from Pagliacci" being excellently sung by Mr. R. E. Fischer. Mrs. W. E. Davies who has a contralto voice of singular depth and tone, gave a very effective rendering to Gould's "The Curfew," while Mrs. C. J. A. Wadia, also a contralto singer, gave "Cavatina nell' opera" from "Montezuma" in an attractive manner. The programme also included a clever violin solo from Massenet's 'Thais," by Signor O. Savini, that was heartily encored.

HINTS TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

Address by Justice Davar.

In the course of an address delivered by Mr Justice D. D. Davar at the Elphinstone College on Wednesday, the speaker gave amongst other advice the following to young people who were entering the legal profession. "Most students in their innocence think that successful practice of the Legal Profession consists in making eloquent speeches, bullying ignorant or innocent witnesses and occasionally making impudent attacks on their opponents and sometimes making jocular remarks. I assure you, my young friends, that this is wholly a false ideal. In order to be successful as lawyers, the first essential is that you should be most devoted students of the law. You never can work too hard or too assiduously during the period you are studying law. Your Professors can not possibly in the course of their lectures teach you all that you ought to know. They guide you in your studies—help you in your difficulties—and try and inculcate into your young and receptive minds the salient principles of the subjects of their lecture. Everything depends upon your own work and your own labour. The more you work as a student, the easier will be your path in after life. Your minds are at present alert and receptive—whatever you will store up into the inner recesses of your minds now will come to you in after life as a great help. Your memory now will not be your memory later on in life—make the greatest possible use of your time and opportunities now, and you will find that later on you will have cause to feel gratified that you worked so hard in your student days. The study of law is interminable and inexhaustible.

"A young lawyer has many difficulties to face and he has many things to keep carefully in mind. He has to remember that a single false step may be fatal to his career. He must learn how to conduct himself towards his clients and those who instruct him. He must next learn how to behave towards his colleage and his opponents at the Bar and above all he has to learn how to behave towards the Bench. When a client comes direct to you, treat him with courtesy and kindness. Show him that you take interest in his case, don't be over anxious to secure a good or a large fee from him. Let him understand that you do not regard his case wholly from a business point of view. He is probably a man who is harrassed by oppressive litigation and is in a very disturbed and anxious state of mind. Most litigants are in that frame of mind.

"Learn always to take your successes as well as your failures with equanimity. One side must lose a case and it must in the ordinary course be often your lot to lose cases. Do not lose your temper and go out and abuse the Judge. If you think the Judge is wrong, it is your duty to advise your client to take his case to a higher Court but do not give vent to your spite on the Judge and call him names. You must know that there are possibilities of your appreciation of your case being after all wrong. The Judge has done his duty and if you feel that you have done the best you could for your client, you must rest content with the satisfaction of having done your duty."

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP COLGAN.

Solemn Funeral at the Cathedral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

The mortal remains of the late Archbishop Colgan were laid to rest this evening opposite the High Altar of the Catholic Cathedral, at Armenian Street, Madras, in the presence of throngs of all classes and with all pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion. The arrangements were perfect and were carried out without a hitch. The Cathedral was packed and the Sanctuary was occupied by Prelates and Clergy and members of the various Religious Orders. The friends of the late Archbishop were accommodated in the Centre Aisle and here accommodation was also provided for the representatives of each parish in Madras. A touching scene was the children of the orphanages near the Altar rails in the side of the aisles, and Indian Christians deeply moved by the loss they have sustained occupied the transepts.

Punctually at 5-30 p.m., amid the tolling of bells, the procession of the clergy and prelates left Archbishop's House and entered the Cathedral by the main entrance. Their Lordships, the Bishops of Mylapore, Coimbatore and Kumbakonam and the Vicar-General of Pondicherry attended and His Grace Dr. J. Aelen brought up the rear. His Lordship the Bishop of Trichinopoly was prevented from attending through indisposition. H. E. the Governor of Madras was represented by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and the Leicester Regiment supplied the Guard of Honour.

After the Absolution was pronounced the funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Father J. D. Sewell, S. J., of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, an old friend of the late Prelate and the burial service was proceeded with the Cathedral choir assisting. The singing was most impressive. At the close of the service, queues were formed and passed the grave.

ALLEGED RACING FRAUD.

Charge of Altering Betting Figures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

The case in which a riding boy named Jalaludin, who was charged with an attempt to cheat Mr. H. B. Bharucha, bookmaker, by altering some figures, 15 to 10 of the bet he had taken on a horse named Salanic to 150 to 100, during the Poona Races in September last, came on to-day before Mr. B. V. Mudliar, Special Cantonment Magistrate Colonel Turner, Director of Ordnance Stores, deposed to having been shown the ticket, both with the added figures and after they had been erased again, when Bharucha discovered the fraud. The case is proceeding.

INSULTING LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 16.

Peter King, a retired European Upper Subordinate of the Madras Public Works Department, has been sentenced by Mr. Richards, J.P. to pay a fine of Rs. 300 for posting insulting communications to some of the officers of the Garrison. The trial took place *in camera* and has occupied over two months.

OPIUM SMUGGLING INTO RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

Notwithstanding the alertness of the Excise and Customs authorities enormous quantities of opium is being smuggled for some time into Rangoon. The latest big seizure was on Tuesday on the arrival of the steamer "Lunka" when 1,440 tolas were found concealed in the coal bunkers, 3,200 tolas having been previously seized prior to the steamer leaving that port.

BURMA RICE FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

The final forecast of the rice crop shows an area under rice cultivation to be 7,485,853 acres or an increase of 19,274 acres on last year's actuals. 2,580 tons of cargo of rice will be available for export.

THE PARSEE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to thank you for publishing my letter of the 10th and would have remained without further troubling you as regards your footnote to it, but for your correspondent, having scrupulously left me alone—just like the sting of the scorpion is in its tail—in his long diatribe in your yesterday's issue of trying to draw Mr. Jehanghir Petit further into a controversy, (which for his part Mr. Jehanghir has declared to be at an end), has, at its close, alluded to your footnote concerning me, that induces me just to trespass again on your valuable space. While the vituperation of your correspondent "J.R." in your this day's issue cannot be altogether allowed to go unnoticed.

I have nowhere tried to discuss the question or impropriety of the caucus method of electioneering, finding that it is now the recognized and admitted system of electioneering tactics throughout the civilized world, and so whether Mr. Jehanghir Petit's caucus is a mere "legitimate combination" or whether the combination of "the inner circle of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta's co-workers" (vide "J. R's" letter, the quotations are mine) is a caucus I think is quite immaterial to the great issue that is now at stake in the Parsee Community, but which is not, whether Sir P. M. Mehta is better or superior to Mr. H. A. Wadia, but whether the three gentlemen who have been urged to, and have consented to stand as candidates for the Trusteeship vacancies, can now be thrown over by Mr. Jehanghir Petit and his friends in favour of Sir P.M. Mehta and apparently Sir Pherozeshaw's party finding that Mr Jehanghir Petit will not recede is now trying to see if they can't throw dust in the eyes of Mr. H. A. Wadia to resign in favour of Sir Pherozeshaw.

The part I have taken in this discussion is simply to let the English reading public know why the majority of the Parsee Community object to Sir P. M Mehta as a Trustee. In this I have tried to give a few concrete cases why we think he is not so desirable as the combination elected by Messrs. Petit and Co., and the instances I have given have not been refuted, but only I have been soundly abused for daring to assert them and thereby to undermining the very foundation on which "J. R." and "A Parsee" are trying to place their idol.

The best proof of whether I have the warrant for what I assert or "J. R," would be to let a general public meeting of the Parsee Community be called provided that Sir P. M. Mehta's party do not manage to make it as disorderly as was the so-called "Parsee loyalty meeting," or that the meeting is not broken up by rowdies paid for the purpose, and at such a meeting the merits or demerits of Sir P. M. Mehta can be fully discussed and we shall then know who is speaking on behalf of the majority of the Parsee Community.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. C.

Bobay, February 16.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Financial Assistance from Government.

THIS Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation appointed to prepare a representation to Government for obtaining for the Bombay Improvement Trust financial assistance from Government similar to that proposed to be given to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has submitted the following draft for the approval of the Corporation:—

THE DRAFT.

From the President, Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—I have the honour by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to submit for the sympathetic consideration of Government this representation for a revision of the financial provisions on which the existing Trust for the Improvement of the City of Bombay is founded. The resources of that Trust are now recognized to be indequate, for the proper performance of the important duties confided to it. Some increase in these resources is therefore necessary, and the Corporation trust that Government will recognize that the financial obligations of the Corporation cause any increase in the burden of the local ratepayer, already heavy and in some respects inequitable, to be impossible.

The Corporation have before now been compelled to approach Government and respectfully to point out how inadequate the financial assistance rendered by Government towards the improvement of the City has been and how severely and, in the opinion of the Corporation unfairly, the provisions of the Trust Act press on the ratepayers. The Corporation were informed in reply to the last of these communications (vide Government letter No. 3457, dated 7th July 1909) that the matter would receive attention when Government had received from the Trust a statement of the action contemplated by that body in order to give effect to the schemes described in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated the 14th June, 1909, regarding the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island. The Corporation understand that the Trust have now submitted the required statement and have also put before Government a full and clear exposition of their financial position in the present and of their requirements in the future. In the meanwhile a Bill has been introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to provide for the establishment of a similar Trust in Calcutta in the principle which has thereby been recognised, both by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, that the cost of improvements of a great City which is the centre of wide commercial, administrative and social interests is a charge not merely local, or even provincial, but also imperial, encourages the Corporation of Bombay to hope that the same principle will be recognized in the consideration of their representation. I am desired at the outset to explain that the Corporation do not desire to enter into any invidious comparison with Calcutta, but they feel that His Excellency the Governor in Council will support their representation for a measure of financial help which the City deserves in its position as being the Capital of the Presidency and as being generally regarded as the Gate of the Country.

It seems desirable briefly to recapitulate the circumstances under which the Bombay Improvement Trust was created, and to call attention to the acknowledged principles and distinct assurances on which the legislation prescribing the financial position of the Trust was based and was carried through the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that the outbreak of Plague in Bombay did not merely cause lamentable loss of life in the City and the severest injury to the local interests of Bombay, but also spread such alarm throughout India and in the countries with which the trade of India is chiefly conducted, that an entire dislocation of the over-sea trade of the country, both import and export, was threatened. The initial measures undertaken by the Municipality entirely failed to check the ravages of the disease and the Plague Committee appointed by Government, although invested with the fullest powers and amply supplied with funds, was for all practical purposes equally unsuccessful. The Government of Lord Sandhurst accordingly recognized that special measures and special legislation were needed to assist the City in weathering the storm, to re-establish confidence in the sanitation of the Port, and to preclude the occurrence of similar catastrophes in future. They therefore brought forward legislation for the constitution of the City Improvement Trust to carry out urgent schemes of sanitary improvement at the joint expense of the local and general tax-payers. Lord Sandhurst in introducing the Bill in the Legislative Council declared that Government had undertaken to become the largest contributor to the capital of the Trust because of the earnest desire of the Provincial as well as of the Imperial Government and of the Secretary of State to afford the City the largest measure of assistance and he added that "the interests which are deeply concerned in the welfare of the City are widespread embracing not only the whole Presidency but other parts of India of which it is the trading centre." Particular stress was laid in the Council on the point that the measure was urgently required if Bombay was to be saved from commercial ruin by the desertion of foreign trade. The Corporation recognized at the time, as they do now, that the intentions of Government were sincere and laudable and they thus acquiesced in the constitution of the suggested Trust, notwithstanding the fact that the direct representation of the Corporation on the Trust was limited to 4 out of 14 seats, while the liabilities devolving on the City were heavy in immediate effects and, in the ultimate possibility of failure of the Trust operations unlimited.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

In the result, however, the Government contribution to the capital of the Trust has been far smaller than what Government themselves originally contemplated and certainly smaller than what the Corporation and public had every reason from the declarations of Government to expect. This has already been pointed out in my predecessor's letter No. 2048, dated the 18th July, 1906, and the statement is fully corroborated by the note on the Trust finances which has been recently issued by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. In this note the Chairman observes: "An appeal to Government for fresh grants is fully justified by the consideration that the financial assistance which the Trust have hitherto received from Government has, as a matter of fact, proved far less than Government intended it should be when they passed the Trust Act. The Chairman goes on to point out that the present value of the Government contribution was estimated, in Government letter No. 5242 of 28th September 1897, at 96 lakhs. Subsequent resumptions, however, reduced the value of the lands available under Schedule C for building purposes from 73 to 45 lakhs, these 45 lakhs including 10 for the Parel Estate, which is unlikely ever to yield any appreciable profit to the Trust. The Chairman shows, in para. 16 of his note, that the actual and probable realisation from the lands and rights handed over by Government amount to 43 lakhs, after the payment to Government of 33 lakhs, which Government will get up to the year 1969, as sheer profit without any capital expenditure, to say nothing of the annual interest, estimated at Rs. 1,70,000 for some 35 years longer, and of the ultimate reversion to Government of developed estates, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2·6 lakhs. From the letter with which the Chairman's note was submitted to Government it will be seen that in computing the Government contribution at Rs. 43 lakhs He has intentionally refrained from making any reduction on account of certain points which are still unsettled. These are (1) the annual liability involved in the maintenance of the Kennedy Sea Face which Government have been asked, but have not yet agreed to resume, (2) the income from the flats the ownership of which was in dispute between the Government and the Corporation, and (3) the percentage of the cost of management and establishment charges debited to the lands transferred from Government which has admittedly been taken on a basis which shows the financial result from the estates in the most favourable light. It would be possible on these grounds to reduce the estimate of the contribution from Government by several lakhs in connection with these items.

The Corporation, however, do not desire to lay stress on these minor points and it is sufficient to point out that while the Government contribution has dwindled from the amount of Rs. 96 lakhs at which it was originally understood to stand to, at the outside Rs. 43 lakhs, the rate-payers' maximum con-

tribution of 2 per cent. on the assessments has increased from Rs. 4,69,600 which was the figure in the minds of the framers of the Act to Rs. 8,65,000, in addition to the indirect contributions payable under Sections 73 of the Act. While their contribution has been reduced, in this manner Government have derived and will derive advantages through the operations of the Trust which were entirely unanticipated when the Act was passed. The lands transferred under Schedule C from Government were lying idle on their hands and though they would have been in any case to a certain extent utilised, they have been and will be developed far more rapidly and profitably than Government would have been able or, if may be said, permitted by public opinion to do. In addition to the valuable developed lands that will be restored to them, Government will receive, the whole of the Colaba reclamation estate the existence of which is due entirely to the Trust and the success of which has established the feasibility of further reclamations. The indirect financial advantages to Government from the operations of the Trust have however been very much larger and more appreciable. The following figures were furnished by Government in response to questions asked in the Legislative Council in August 1909:—(1) The amount realized by Government up to the 31st March 1909, through the operations of the Improvement Trustees as follows:—(a) From Sanadi Lands Rs. 1,92,934, (b) from Toka Lands Rs. 28,174 (c) from Leasehold Lands Rs. 2,352 (2) the estimated amount expected to be realized under each of these 3 heads from 1st April 1909 until the acquisition of all the land comprised in the sanctioned Schemes of the Trust is as follows:—(a) From Sanadi Lands Rs. 8,000, (b) from Toka Lands Rs. 900,000, (c) from Leasehold Lands Rs. 1,500, (3) the amount collected by Government since November 1898 from the holders of Sanadi and Leasehold land in the City not included in any of the Schemes of the Trust has been as follows:—(a) From Sanadi lands since 1906 a large number of Sanads have been cancelled on payment of premia by the holders. The total amount received in the shape of premia is Rs. 4,01,000, (b) a sum of Rs. 4,63,542 was collected from leasehold lands from November 1898. In addition a further sum of Rs. 22,174 has been received since November 1898 on account of occupancy price on the grant of new leases.

It will thus be seen that the general tax-payer has already benefited or may expect to be benefited in a very considerable amount almost entirely in consequence of the operations of the Trust and it is fair to bear this fact in mind when the contribution of Government is considered. The Corporation fully recognize that they also will benefit by the lands restored to them in a developed condition and by the fine roads constructed by the Trust, but their contention is that this return will be based on far heavier present sacrifices in contributions than those which Government, who were originally declared to be the largest contributor to the Trust Capital, can be said to have hitherto made.

Plague in Calcutta has never assumed the proportions which it has reached in Bombay and therefore the creation of a Trust, however necessary for the improvement of the sanitation and health of that City, cannot be said to be necessitated by the requirements of the foreign trade of the country. Nevertheless, the claims of Calcutta on Imperial assistance have been recognized with the greatest generosity. The proposals contained in the Calcutta Bill are doubtless so well known to Government that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. But it is sufficient to point out that the total liability of the Calcutta Corporation, inclusive of the extra stamp duty which is estimated to amount to Rs. 2 lakhs, will not exceed Rs. 7 1-2 lakhs per annum.

The effect of these provisions will be noticed by a glance at the statement appended to this representation. It will be seen that whereas in Bombay at least 90 per cent. of the liability in respect of the Improvement Trust at present falls on the local rate-payer, as against a maximum of 10 per cent. which can be said to be met by the general tax-payer, in Calcutta the total liability of the rate-payer amounts to only 34 1-2 per cent. against 65 1-2 per cent. borne jointly by the trade, the Province and the Imperial Government. But it is not merely the amount of burden on the rate-payer in Bombay which gives rise to complaint. The principle of one portion of their contribution, "viz.," that under Section 73, is and has been most strongly objected to by the Corporation on the ground of the inequitableness of its incidence. That Section gives to the Trust not merely the increase in the General Tax which has been due to the Trust operations but also the increase which is due to new buildings, to natural development and to accretion of population or even to the independent efforts of the Municipality; while on the other hand no compensation is allowed to the Municipality for any decrease that may result from migration of population to residential areas opened out by the Trust. The Corporation recognize that the Section was inserted in order to levy from the rate-payer an additional contribution of the percentage payable by him under Section 72; but they feel sure that this additional contribution would never have been proposed by the framers of the Act if they had realized the amount to which the contribution under Section 72 would attain and they urge that no justification exists for the retention of a Section which is open in principle to such objections.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

It may be suggested that because the income of the Bombay Municipality is, notwithstanding the comparative equality in population, so much larger than that of Calcutta, being in 1909-10 Rs. 108·01 lakhs against Rs. 84·83 lakhs (true Revenue only being taken as far as possible in each case), of Calcutta, the rate-payers of Bombay are in a position to bear a proportionately heavier burden. If however the revenue of Bombay has been so much greater its true expenditure exceeds that of Calcutta by an even larger amount, the figures for the same year being Rs. 109·84 lakhs in Bombay against Rs. 76·67 lakhs in Calcutta. There is no desire to draw any comparisons which may appear invidious between the administration of the two Cities; but it may be pointed out that the expenditure in Bombay on Sanitation amount to 23·72 lakhs against Rs. 15·49 lakhs, the corresponding figure in Calcutta. Rapidly as the revenue of Bombay has expanded, the growth of the expenditure has been at least concurrent and an examination of this expenditure will show to what extent the sums devoted to the sanitation and the improvement of the City have amounted. Since the Improvement Trust was established the Health Department of the Municipality has been entirely reorganized, the staff especially in its superior branches largely increased and its efficiency admittedly greatly improved. In addition the municipality has spent sums amounting to not less than 31 lakhs on the acquisition of land for the widening of streets, thus aiming at one of the objects for which the Improvement Trust was mainly created. A large sum has been set aside annually for works which though of a permanent nature are not separately so expensive as to justify their inclusion in a loan and it may be said in general that the loans of the Municipality have been applied only to larger works of permanent utility. The Interest and Sinking Fund charges in Bombay amount to Rs. 33.77 lakhs, a percentage of 6·19 on the amount of Municipal loans, while in Calcutta the amount appears to be 23·07 lakhs, and the percentage 4·83 on the Municipal debt. All these requirements have been met in addition to the heavy contribution which is now payable out of current revenues to the Improvement Trust. It may perhaps be objected that the margin of taxation has not been reached. The obligations of the City however which have to be faced in the near future are of the most serious nature. To mention only the most important of these, there is the duplication of the Tanes water supply, the provision of a proper sewage outfall, the provision of overbridges and the sewerage and drainage of large parts of the Island which are being rapidly filled with new population. Omitting the provision for the improvement of the water supply, which will be met out of the water rate, the probable loan requirements for the next five years will probably amount to 160 lakhs. This will entail annual charges of 9·75 lakhs. The margin, however, available between the present and the maximum taxation of the City under the general rate, is only 8·58 lakhs. These figures make it obvious that the present taxable capacity of the City will be fully exhausted, and that any greater contribution to the Trust Funds than is at present made will be out of the question.

In addition to these obligatory works of sanitation, the Corporation have the utmost desire to co-operate in the schemes for the improvement of the Island to which His Excellency the Governor in Council has given such attention. Several of these schemes fall outside the scope of the Improvement Trust and it appears to be expected by Government that they should be carried out by the Corporation. But it will be impossible for the Corporation to do so if any increase in its contributions to the Improvement Trust has to be made. It is clearly established from the financial note prepared by the Chairman, Improvement Trust, that without some assistance the work of the Trust must be not merely crippled but brought practically to a standstill. This assistance, it has been shown, cannot be afforded by the Corporation and therefore unless it is forthcoming from Government the development and improvement of the City and the Island must be irreparably hampered.

The Corporation trust that it will not be assumed from anything in this representation that they are unwilling to meet all that can be fairly required of them. If the assistance which is asked from Government is forthcoming and if the provisions of Section 73 of the Trust Act are repealed the Corporation will be prepared to assent to the full provision of 2 per cent. on the rateable value being rendered obligatory under Section 72 instead of being, as it is under the present wording of the Section, entirely optional on their part. They are also willing to agree to Section 79 (3) of the Act which allows to the Trust the distribution of annual profits between Government and the Municipality being amended to allow of such profits being utilized by the Trust for the financing of their schemes on the understanding that the entire property and assets of the Trust with the exception of the lands specified in Schedule C and Schedule E, will ultimately revert to the Coporation. They are further willing to forgo the interest payable to them under Section 63 of the Act on lands included in Schedule D, provided Government will forego similar interest on lands under Schedule C and Schedule E. In addition to the deletion of Section 73 the Corporation further ask for an amendment of Section 80 of the understanding that the entire property and assets of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act on the lines of Section 110 to 112 of the Calcutta Bill which are manifestly more equitable than the provisions of the Bombay Act. It will be recognized, I trust, from the above that the Corporation are perfectly willing to bear a fair share of the burden for the improvement of the City. But they ask that assistance may be given them for the proper completion of the great work that has been undertaken and the reliefs which they suggest should be granted by Government in this direction are as follows:—

SUGGESTED RELIEFS.

(1) A subvention to the Trust of 50 lakhs should be made from Imperial Funds and an annual contribution either direct in the shape of a subvention, or indirect in the shape of the foregoing of interest, equal to 1 1-2 lakhs.

(2) A duty of 4 annas per bale should be levied on all cotton exported from Bombay. Should the proceeds of this duty fall short of the amount required as an annual income by the Trust which the Corporation are willing to accept at the figure mentioned in the recent application made by the Trust to Government for financial assistance, a grant from the cotton excise duty to the extent of the deficit should be made so long as that duty exists. The Corporation do not consider it necessary at present to enter into any discussion regarding the suitability of this proposal. It is sufficient to point out that a duty of 4 annas will be no hardship on the cotton trade while the grant from the proceeds of the cotton excise duty, should it be necessary to make it may well be justified by the fact that the greater portion of that duty is realized from the products of the mills situated in Bombay the sanitary services to which are entirely rendered by this Corporation, and the existence of which, however, creditable to the industry and ability of the citizens of Bombay, is in fact responsible for many of the problems which the Corporation and the Trust have to meet.

In conclusion I am to express the hope of the Corporation that Government will admit the reasonableness of this representation and will be pleased to undertake the necessary legislation as expeditiously as possible.

The report was placed before the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, and it was adopted on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla who took the opportunity of acknowledging the very valuable assistance given to the Committee by Mr. Cadell, their Municipal Commissioner, in preparing the draft.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 10th May or subsequent date.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., retiring.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S. is deputed for duty in the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs from the 13th January until he takes charge of his appointment as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. W. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from 5th February or subsequent date.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and the Bombay Land Record-of-Rights Act, 1903.

The following appointment is made on the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at the Port of Bombay during the absence of Commander E. J. Beaumont, R.I.M., on leave:—Commander S. D. Vale, R. I. M. to act as President and Examiner in Seamanship, in addition to his duties as Examiner in Navigation.

Mr. James William Hart is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Reverend C. E. C. DeCoetlogon, Chaplain of Belgaum has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd March or subsequent date.

The appointment of the Reverend C. D. T. Mason as Chaplain of Kirkee, is cancelled.

The Reverend E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Mahableshvar cum Satara, to be Chaplain of Belgaum as a temporary measure.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Mahableshvar cum Satara.

The Reverend C. D. T. Mason, Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral, to be Chaplain of Colaba.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Kirkee as a temporary measure.

Mr. C. W. Marchant, District Excise Inspector, Parchora-Chalisgaon Range, East Khandesh District has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd instant, and the following acting arrangement ordered:—Mr. H. J. Millard, District Excise Inspector, Jalgaon to do duty as District Excise Inspector Pachora Chalisgaon Range East Khandesh District, Mr. C. A. Smith Excise Sub-Inspector, Railway Lines, Bhusaval, East Khandesh District, to act as Inspector vice Mr. C. W. Marchant, and to duty as District Excise Inspector, Jalgaon.

The posting of Mr. J. E. MacDougall, Assistant Engineer, to the Godavari Irrigation District is cancelled, and that officer is posted to the Pravara Canals District instead.

Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to her on 8th April, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. F. W. Marrs to hold charge of the office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Northern Division and City of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Miss E. Corkery or pending further orders.

Major H. Bennett, M. B., C. M., B. Sc. (Edin.), F. R. C. S. (E.), I. M. S., on relief by Major T. Jackson, M. B., B. Ch. (R. U. I.), I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hudson, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and nine months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant W H Kloz is granted 12 months' leave out of India with effect from 1st March or date of departure.

Mr. E. F. Elton is appointed as substantive pro tem. First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the date of Mr. J. W. Davison's retirement, viz. 24th October, pending further orders.

Mr. William Whitaker, Additional Inspector of Factories, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 16th February, or subsequent date.

Mr J E Macdougall, B Sc (Eng) was permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Late Mr. Arthur Crawford.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the report of the Committee regarding measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the city, be approved and adopted and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and action.

Mr. S. S. Mistry seconded the proposition.

Col. Collie observed that the Municipality should start with a small staff to begin with leaving the question to be settled hereafter.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes suggested a division of expenditure between the police and the Municipality.

The Committee in their report stated that in the midst of other work, the Police staff did not find it possible to take any very effective measures for reducing the number of such dogs and it appeared from the letter of the Principal, Veterinary College, that the Commissioner of Police had even written to Government suggesting that the Municipality should take over the work on the ground that the European Police Force was not sufficiently numerous to carry out the duty. The legislature had, however, deliberately recognised the work as forming part of duties of the Police and the provisions of the Police Act pertaining to the responsibilities of the police in this matter had been left entirely untouched by the Police Charges Act of 1907, whilst embodying the arrangements recently arrived at for a redistribution of certain liabilities between Government and the Corporation. The Committee, therefore, recommended that a representation be addressed to Government inviting their earnest attention to the increasing danger from stray, ownerless and diseased dogs in the city and the inability of the Police to cope adequately with the evil for want of sufficient staff and requesting that Government would be pleased to take such steps in the matter as would ensure active measures being taken by the Police for the protection of the public.

Sir Balchandra's proposition was agreed to.

THE LATE MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. James MacDonald moved "That the Corporation have learnt with regret the news of the death of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. M. G., who was the Municipal Commissioner appointed under the very first Municipal constitution granted to Bombay by the Government of Sir Bartle Frere under Act II of 1865. By his brilliant abilities, indomitable zeal and energy he laid the first solid foundation of the new Bombay, which came into existence during the administration of that accomplished statesman. The City owes him a deep debt of gratitude for the admirable and efficient manner in which he organised between 1865 to 1871, the Health Department and for the many great works of civic utility he undertook and accomplished, the most conspicuous of which is the stately market which bears his name. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in the bereavement."

Mr. MacDonald speaking on the motion said: Then Mr. Arthur Crawford no man, except perhaps Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha knew so intimately the inner history of Bombay and its peoples. His knowledge of the period was thorough and encyclopædic. It was generally admitted at the time that the large powers given to the Commissioner were exercised in a tactful and discreet manner which drew from his colleagues the highest commendation. Having replaced three Commissioners his power was enormous and amply sufficient to crush any man passed of less than atlantean shoulders such as Mr. Crawford's were, for he succeeded to a bankrupt exchequer but nevertheless set to work boldly and effectively as was his manner and owing to his untiring exertions and those of his friend and colleague, Dr. Hewlett, the then Health Officer, marked and immediate improvement took place in his sanitary and other arrangements of the City. The death rate fell from 30 to 35 to 18 per thousand. He applied himself whole heartedly to the task of extending and beautifying the city—not neglecting however to place all other improvements subordinate to its sanitary improvement. A word as to the later portion of his career when his discretion gave way before the zeal which overmastered him and drove him to push on his grand projects unmindful of the necessity for constitutionally voted funds. It was a serious fault and grievously he suffered for it. Yes, I admit the fault, but I claim that it ought not to erase from our memory the magnificent work he did for the city of which to the last he was so proud and which, may I say, ought to be proud of him. (Hear, hear). I confidently leave the proposition with you.

Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha seconded the proposition and observed that few members beyond himself and Sir P. M. Mehta perhaps remembered the seven years' regime of Arthur Crawford. The seven years' regime of Arthur Crawford, the first Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, from 1862 to 1869, was memorable for several improvements. The sanitary improvement was the most important work of Mr. Crawford. He and Dr. Hewlett, the then Health Officer of Bombay, established a very effective halalkhore service and the conservancy system was also organised. It was said that accumulated filth of half a century was removed at that time. Bombay was considered to be worse than any other city in the world so far as public health was concerned. At that time the city mortality was very high and on account of the impure water supply cholera raged in the city, causing hundreds of deaths every week. Vihar water was soon brought into the town and under Municipal charge, the Bombay public got good drinking water. Mr. Crawford had also established many public works and the greatest of them was the Arthur Crawford Market. He was a man far in advance of his time and his undertaking many expensive works and improvements created a feeling, against his policy and method of working. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had then in the Framji Cowasji's Hall given several lectures pointing out the benefits and faults to be noticed in Arthur Crawford's Municipal administration.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that the Municipal history began from 1862, and it had been the experience of Bombay that so long as the Municipal administration was in the hands of the Government or under the control of boards or officials of Government it was bound to be a failure. The condition of Bombay was so bad that at last the necessity of local self-Government was recognized, the first Municipal Act was passed and one of the ablest Government officials was appointed the first Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford had rendered valuable service to the City and those services were so great and valuable that from that point of view he (Sir Pherozeshaw) would overlook faults in his career and join in paying a tribute to a diserving officer as contemplated in Mr. McDonald's proposition. Mr. Crawford had one great fault and it was that he did not care for the cost but went on with the works that he undertook. His policy had reduced the Municipal state so bad that a leading councillor of time observed "The Municipality had gone to bankruptcy." His policy had caused a tremendous uproar, people came forward to attack his actions, people came out to defend Mr. Crawford, lively meetings were held and he (Sir Pherozeshah) in a public meeting pointed out the good work, and the faults to be noticed in his administration. He was in many cases hissed out for defending his good works. In the history of the progress of every community it was found that there was nothing better than a dictator and Mr. Crawford was a very good dectator to the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia agreed with Sir Pherozeshah's views. The resolution was carried.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Special Regatta Notice.

On Wednesday 22nd instant the two ladies races will be started from the Flagship and finished at the Flagship, the starting and finishing line being main mast of H. M. S. "Hyacinth" and tony with "R" flag moored to the north and astern of Flagship.

Times and courses as per official programme.

A. C. H. MACLEAN,
Hon. Sec., Sailing Committee.

Mr. F. Parlett, Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Rangoon, proceeds home on long leave early in March.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Distribution of Prizes.

On Thursday the second and final day of the Bombay Horse Show was held in the enclosure on the Marine Lines Maidan, and all connected with the arrangements this year are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts. Especial thanks are due to Major General Alderson, who, in his capacity as President of the General Committee, worked indefatigably in order to make the show a successs, as did the Honorary Secretaries, Captain G. Lucas and Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson. On both days many of the entries were of a good class and were well-filled. During the day the judging was carried out by Colonels Broome and Baines, Majors Davie, Eassie, Hunt and Shore and by Captains Hodgson and Thellusson.

Four classes were judged in the morning, those for the chargers of Volunteer and Light Horse officers, English and Colonial Polo ponies, chargers of the Governor's Body Guard and pony hunters. In the first class, the charger showed a lack of training and Major Sir Henry Procter's Asbestos was undoubtedly the best. There was fair entry for the English and Colonial polo ponies, but the class was not outstandingly good. The Body Guard chargers were well turned-out. The entry for the pony hunters was good, and the ponies were of a fair class.

Whereas in the morning the business part of the show had been attended to only, the afternoon introduced the social side also and as the day wore on the number of spectators became much larger than that present on Tuesday. One of the first classes to be judged was that for ladies' hacks, in which there was a fair entry. The class was good, but some of the animals could be scarcely classified as ladies' hacks and showed a certain lack of training. Capt. Coaker's Why Not was adjudged the best entry, but as he had already obtained three prizes, the first prize was given to Mr. W. H. Michael's Perfect. There was a good entry in a small class for heavy weight hunters, Talisen, which was awarded first prize, being a fine, strong looking animal. Judging in the championship for Polo ponies was difficult as out of four competitors, all splendid ponies, a hasty decision could not be arrived at. As the judges disagreed, Colonel Broome was called in to arbitrate and the prize was awarded to Major Martin's Firebrand, an Australian mare. The harness pairs was productive of a number of elegant turn-outs, the prize going to that of Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj. Perhaps the largest number of entries recorded during the show was that for jumping, and taking the jumps into consideration the performances on the whole were very fair, Mr. Hearson's Tom Tit, Mr. A. K. Graham's Stirling and Capt. Lucas's The Toiler, all leaping well and gaining prizes, while Mrs. Harter's "H. E." was highly commended. Some horses declined to face the jumps and where most failed was at the rail which was frequently brought down. The jumping of Timothy and Swivellier was good. The championship for hunters went to Mrs. Priestley's Seafull which was awarded this honour out of a good class of prize-winners. An amusing event of the afternoon was the class for Children's ponies or donkeys and it was of interest to notice that all the infant-riders obtained a consolation prize. During the afternoon, films of the events were recorded by the Excelsior Cinematograph operator and these will probably be reproduced in Bombay. During the afternoon the Band of the B. B and C. I. Railway Volunteers played an interesting programme of music.

Towards the close of the show their Excellencies, Sir George and Lady Clarke, arrived, and after the final event was decided, Major General Alderson, in introducing Lady Clarke, said that as President of the Committee he had been asked to request Lady Clarke to present the prizes. There were two things which he wished to mention and these were first, that the thanks of all were due to the secretaries for their successful but arduous work, and to the judges, stewards and controllers of the rings for their help in making the show a success. He referred to the satisfactory increase in the entries from 300 last year to 375 this year, while 167 horses had been entered as against 153 last year. He also mentioned that thanks were due to Messrs, Tattersalls, the Western India Turf Club, and Mr. Baldock as well as many others for their subscriptions in aid of the funds of the show. Major-General Alderson then asked Lady Clarke to present the prizes.

After Her Excellency had presented the prizes for the Horse Show, which were numerous and beautiful, she then distributed the prizes to the winners in the Dog Show.

Three cheers were given for Lady Clarke and the proceedings then terminated.

The following are the detailed results:—

MORNING.

CHARGERS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND LIGHT HORSE.—Major Sir H. Procter's, ch aus g Asbestos, 1; Trooper Gude's, ch aus g, Nemo 2.

ALSO COMPETED: Lt. Stanley Reed's, b aus g, Clifton, Lt. Stanley Reed's, bk aus g, Foscoe; Trooper Aylward, b aus g, Mickle, Sergt.-Major J. W. Coy.'s ch aus g, Jumbo; Col. R. W. Dunlop's b aus g, Sloth II.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL POLO PONIES.—Capt. G. Lucas's, br aus m, Beresford, 1; Maj. E. E. Martin's, ch aus m Firebrand, 2; Capt. J. Mowat's, b aus m, Betty, 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Mr. H. A. Armstrong's, b aus g, Bayard; Mr. H. A. Armstrong's, ch aus g, Jimcrack; Cap. G. Lucas's b aus m, Greta, Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes, b aus g, Knockout.

CHARGERS:—English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard and Mounted Police: Bombay Bodyguard's b aus g No. 41, 1; Bombay Bodyguard's, b aus g No. 1, 2.

PONY HUNTERS 14-2 AND UNDER.—Mrs. S. Capper's br aus m Adelaide, 1; Mrs. Labertouche's b aus m Baroness, 2; Miss Swann's, gr aus g King, Pippin, 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Mrs. A. S. Toogood, ch a g, Hermes, Major S. Capper, b aus g, Circassian; Mrs. A. K. Graham, br aus g, Fossakie; Mr. A.M. Clarke, br aus g, Sohrab; Mrs. E. E. Sydenham, br aus m, Sally; Br. Blair, b aus g, Nimrod, Mr. W. Graham, aus g, Blotting Karjaz.

AFTERNOON.

LADIES' HACKS:—Ponies 14-2 and under:—Mrs. W. H. Michael's, br aus g, Perfect, 1; Miss M. Slade's, ch aus m, Delta, (for sale), 2; Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's, b a g, Daulat, 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Miss Swann, gr aus m, King Pipin Highly commended, Mrs. S. Capper's, br aus m, Adelaide, Capt. J. Mawat's b aus m, Betty, Capt. V. A. Coake.'s, gr aus g, Why Not, Mrs. Labertouche's, b aus m, Baroness, Mrs. Kilkelly's ch aus m, Bronze.

Capt. Coakers Why Not was adjudged the best entry, but as it had already obtained three prizes, the prize was awarded to Mrs. W. H. Michael's perfect.

HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTERS.—Mr. W. Graham's, b aus g, Talisen, 1; Mr. W. Priestly's, b aus g, Sheagull, 2; Mr. G. C. Phillip's, b aus g, Timothy, 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Mrs. F. Hearson's, b aus g, Tomtit, Mr. A. K. Graham's, b aus g, Swivvelier, Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's, ch aus g, Cheapjack, Mr. W. M. Ross's gr aus g, Yeoman, Mr. C. N. Moberly's, br aus m, Blyth.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.—Polo Ponies:—Major Martin's, ch aus m Firebrand, 1.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS.—Mrs. Arthur Toogood's, b aus g, Goldfinder (for sale), 1; Mr. R. S. Herbert's, b aus h, The Bard, 2; Mr. Blair's, gr aus g Cracker, (for sale), 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Mr. H. D. Ash's ch aus g, Pure Gold, Miss Dora H. Kirby's, b aus g, Sunshine, Major N. Kirby's b aus g, Kestrel, Mrs. W. Priestley's br aus g, Skylark, Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes's, b aus m, Polly, Mrs E E Sydenham's b c b m, Saunterer (for sale), Mrs Turner Green's ch aus m, Mary. Mr. G B. Power's b aus g, Ripple.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.—Arabs:—Mr. A. K. Graham's, ch a g, Mercury.

LADIES' HACKS HORSES OVER 14-2.—Mrs Arthur Toogood's b aus g Gildfinder (for sale), 1; Mr A K Graham's b aus g, Swivvelier 2; Mr W Priestly's br aus g, Skylark 3.

ALSO COMPETED: Mrs T W Birkett's b aus m, Rosemary; Major A.S Arnold's b aus g, Sport Royal; Miss Russell's ch aus g, Musician; Mrs W Priestley's b aus g, Seagul; Mrs E E Sydenham's b c b m, Saunterer (for sale); Mrs Turner Green's b aus m, Mary; Mr W Graham's b aus g, Pride; Mrs. W. Graham's b aus g, Talisen; The Hon. Mr. W. L. Cameron's gr aus m, Bramble.

PAIR IN HARNESS (HORSES OR PONIES).—Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj's, ch e m, Princess M. and B. 1; Shri Wageshlalji Maharaj's, br e g, Jack and John 2.

ALSO COMPETED:—Sir D. J. Tata's, dk br e g, Victory and Conquest; Miss F. D. Petit's, b e g, Brisley Prince and Prince Dashaway; Miss F. D. Petit's, rn e p, Tweedledum and Tweedledee; Bombay Body Guard's, br aus g, Merry and Bright.

JUMPING COMPETITION: FOR HORSES.—Mr. F. Hearson's br aus g, Tomtit; Mr. A. K. Graham's, br aus g, Stirling, 2; Capt. G. Lucas's b aus g, The Toiler 3.

ALSO COMPETED.—Mr. T. V. Barney's ch c bg, Whistling Rufus; Major A. S. Arnold's, ch aus m Ruby; Capt. J. Mowat's, b aus g, Wake up; Mr. A. K. Graham's, b aus g Swivvelier; Mr. G. C. Phillips's b aus g, Timothy; Mr. A. M. Clarke's, br aus g, Sohrab; G. B. Power's, b aus g, Ripple Mr. Blair's b aus g, Nimrod; Mr. Blair's, gr aus g, Cracker (for sale); Trooper Aylward's b aus, g, Flashman; Mr. E. Lake's gr aus g, Marksman; Mr. W. Graham's, b aus g, Pride; Mr. W. Graham's ch aus g, Lightfoot; Mrs. R. W. Harter's b aus g, H. E. Highly Commended; H. W. Knight Bruce's, b e g, The Childe of Hale; Maharaja Scindia's, b aus g, Gwalior.

DRIVING COMPETITION: Ladies' Single Harness, Horses or Ponies.—Mrs. N. Kirby's 1.

ALSO COMPETED.—Mrs. S. Capper's, Mrs. M. H. Michael's, Mrs. Turner Green's, Mrs. Dyson's, Miss Wilson's.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.—HUNTERS.—Mr. W. Prestley's, b aus g Seagull.

CHILDREN'S PONIES AND DONKEYS.—Miss Joyce Priestly, 1.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

New Club's First Effort.

THE Bombay Dog Show has recently been taken up by new hands and on Thursday morning on the Maidan it was held for the first time under the auspices of the newly-formed Western India Kennel Club, and with a great deal of success. In former years of course it has always been held in conjunctions with the Horse Show, but strong objections have been raised by the Indian Kennel Association against a Dog Show being managed in India by an organisation, which is not affiliated to them. Accordingly within the last two months the Western India Kennel Club has been formed in Bombay and this year's show was held quite independently of Horse Show management, although the Committee were kindly allowed to have use of a portion of the Horse Show ground during that show.

Considering how very shortly before the show the new organisation was formed the amount of success which was achieved was very gratifying. The entries with the addition of some special classes were increased to 148, which is an advance of nearly 50 per cent. in the total of last year. Thus although the size of the show was not such as the Committee hope to see in future, the result was sufficient to encourage them to a greater effort next year. Then with more time at their disposal they hope to re-organise the show on a larger scale, and in a few years time to bring it to the same class as those of Lucknow, Lahore and Calcutta.

Generally speaking the quality of the exhibits this year was not quite so high as those of last, but there were several good sections particularly that for fox-terriers. The first award for dogs went to Mrs. Marrs' Dawdler, a fairly easy winner, beating last year's winner Champion Sabine Roller which this year did not receive a prize. Mr W. Lee's Deeplish Nettle a good bitch which had been lately in brood was quite the best of the four bitches shown. Amongst the wire-haired terriers Mr. Symon's, Heather of Hatt was easily first in a small class and also took a special prize for the best terrier in the show given by the Indian Kennel Association. Irish terriers were a weak class, but Airedales though few in number showed good quality. Mr. T. D. Moore's Clonmel Water Witch, which was placed second was an excellent animal which undoubtedly would have taken the first prize had her coat been in better condition. The class for greyhounds unfortunately suffered through the absence of the exhibits of Mr. C. Bleach who had entered largely. The class therefore was not so strong as it appeared in the catalogue. Mr. B. J. Moses' "Fair Wage," which took the prize for dogs was an easy winner and Pte. A. Allen showed a very good bitch "Walton-Willow, which gained a first award. Mr. Douglas Bennett Susie took a second prize, but did not show the quality of either of the other two. There was good breeding to be seen in a small class of daschunds and the winner amongst a small lot of bull dogs was a fine animal There was a very fair entry in the classes for Toys Japanese and Pomeranians and some pretty animals were shown, while in a strong variety class Mr. A. J. Paterson's Bloomsbury Corinthian was well in advance of any other exhibit. Major Toogood also showed a nice Scotch terrier, which just failed to win the special prize for the best terrier bred in India.

In the afternoon the prizes were distributed by H E. Lady Clarke.

One could not help noticing an improvement in the arrangements and for this the Club was indebted to its Secretary Mr. W. Lee who had worked very hard during the short interval between his appointment and the holding of the show.

THE PRIZE-LIST.

Smooth-coated fox-terriers (dogs): 1, Mrs. Marrs Dawdler; 2, Mr. R. Laxton's Haven Roy.

Smooth-coated fox-terriers (bitches): 1, Mr. W. Lee's Deeplish Nettle; 2, Mr. R. Liston's Rockside Belle.

Wire-haired fox-terriers: 1, Mr. H. Symons, bitch Heather of Hatt.

Smooth or fox-terrier' puppies: 1, Mr. Leslie Blunts's dog Rolly.

Irish terriers (dogs and bitches): 1, Mr. Douglas Bennett's bitch Savourneen Deelish; 2, Mr S Keefe's bitch Biddy.

Airedale terriers (dog or bitch): 1, Major Hulseberg's dog Springfield Grip; 2, Mr. T. D. Moore's bitch Clonmel Water Witch.

Greyhounds (dogs): 1, Mr. B J. Moses' Fair Wage.

Greyhounds (bitches). 1 Pte A Allen's Walton Willow; 2, Mr Douglas Bennett's Susie.

Dachunds (dog or bitch): 1, Mr. A Strandes' bitch Gretel; 2, Mrs. Beatrice Sydenham's bitch Susie.

Bull-dogs (dog or bitch): 1, Mr. Oomar Sobani's dog Tiger; 2, Mr. T Sharple's bitch Lynx.

Australian terriers (dog or bitch): 1, Mrs. A M Simpson's dog Bobbie.

Toys (dog or bitch): 1, Mr, F W Aikin's black and tan toy terrier dog Prince; 2, Mr. G H McCausland's Pomeranian dog Bayswater Duke.

Japanese (dog or bitch): Mrs. Evans' bitch Mimosashim.

Pomeranians (dog or bitch): 1, Mr. G. H. McCausland's dog Bagswater Duke; 2, Mrs. T. Norris Whaley's bitch Flirt.

Variety Class: 1, Mr. A. J. Paterson's bull terrier dog Bloomsbury Corinthian and Major Toogood Scotch terrier dog Royston Jack; 2, Mrs. A. Murch's collie dog Tweed; Mr. T. Norris Whaley's Welsh terrier dog Dwyfawr Rigga; Mr. T. V. Barney's Welsh terrier dog Motter and Miss Kathleen Sell's Spaniel doeg Jimmy.

Letters: 1. Mr. W. Lee's smooth fox terriers; 2 Mr. A. W. Marshall's wire fox-terriers.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best terriers (breed in India), given, by I. K. A: Mr. H. Symons wire-haired bitch Heather of Hatt.

Best dog (bred in India), given by the W. I. K. C: Mr. E. G. Fido's fox-terrier Tricky.

Best dog and bitch (imported), given by the W. I. K. C: Mr. A. J. Paterson's bull terrier Bloomsbury Corinthian.

Best sporting dog (bred in India): Mr. B. J. Moses' Fair Wage.

Best non-sporting dog (bred in India): Mrs. Evans' Memosashim.

Best bitch (bred in India): Mr. Symon's Heather of Hatt.

Soldiers' class (entries on ground): Sergt. Duke's Rollo;

BY THE WAY.

DISCOVERER OF THE "NEW STAR."

The Rev. T. E. C. Espin, Vicar of Tow Law, Durham, who has won world-wide renown by discovering the "new star" is a son of Dr. Espin, the learned Chancellor of Liverpool. He has written or edited several popular works on astronomy though he graduated at Oxford in Theology. In his parish, Mr. Espin exhibits many varied activities beyond star-gazing. He has erected in his garden a chalet for the open-air treatment of consumptives, and turned his vicarage into a club for young men. He is also a zealous warrior, who leads the local company of Boy Scouts—on natural history expeditions. Mr. Espin's constant companion is a huge tom-cat whom he rescued from starvation.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

Mr. David Graham Phillips, the well-known American novelist, who was recently shot dead in New York, was born at Madison, Indiana, in 1869, and graduated from Princeton University in 1887, when he began his career as an author. He was widely recognised, both in the United States and in England, as a novelist of power and of striking individuality. He had been writing for more than twenty years, and had, for many years, made his head-quarters in New York City. There he was for some time a member of the staff of the New York "Sun" and later of the "World," and he acquired the reporter's training in the keen observation which has proved so valuable to many modern writers. He preserved his own individuality, however, both in style and in his method of approaching a subject and analysing a situation.

VISITS TO EUROPE.

For a long time it had been Mr. Phillips's custom to spend a great part of each year in Europe—in London, Paris, Switzerland, Italy, and the Riviera—but he found, in most cases, that it was his native country that was the most worth writing about, while his broad experience has taught him to see with a clear vision and to scourge with merciless pen the faults, as well as to value the strength, of his fellow-countrymen in all phases of national activity. Mr. Phillips's latest works are "White Magic" and "The Husband's Story." He wrote his books between the hours of 10 p.m., and three and four in the morning. This was a survival of the days when he was a night editorial writer on one of the New York dailies. His home was in New York City, high up in a studio building and the quiet o the city during the night hours, he said conduced to work.

THE PARSIMONY OF THE PEWS.

Canon Heygate has been denouncing from his pulpit in Boston Church, the illiberality of some Church-people towards his collection. He mentioned his own experience at a recent service, when he said, he was seated amongst the congregation, and he noticed that certain well-dressed persons near him refrained from contributing anything to the offertory. It has been observed, he said, that coins of very small value were placed upon the collecting-plates by people who were well able to contribute more generously. After the vicar's remonstrance it was found that the collection, which was on behalf of Boston Dispensary was even smaller than the usual Sunday night collection, so that his appeal seems to have fallen upon deaf ears.

SCOTSMEN FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The "Daily Colonist," of Victoria, B. C., announces that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to take out five thousand Scotsmen to work upon its railway in British Columbia. This, comments our contemporary, is very good news. These men will all, or nearly all, become settlers in the province when they have finished work on the railway, and better settlers than Scotsmen cannot be found anywhere. From the standpoint of the company this will prove a beneficial step. While Oriental labour would be cheaper in dollars, it would not prove cheaper in results, and the settlement of a large number of men along the railway line will mean the development of business for it when completed.

THE COMTESSE DE PARIS.

A constant visitor at Wood Norton a writer in the Lady's "Realm" tells, is, the Comtesse de Paris, mother of the Duc d'Orleans, a wonderful woman who has spent, as she says, her whole life fleeing. She is an excellent shot, and spends the greater portion of her time stag-hunting. Attired in a short, businesslike coat and skirt, she is often seen in the neighbourhood of Wood Norton. She usually carries a stout walking-stick, for she is a little lame, owing to an accident some years ago. Only seventeen years the senior of her daughter, Queen Amelie, they have been more like sisters than mother and daughter, and have much in common.

THE DUC'S MUSEUM.

At the rear of the mansion-house of Wood Norton, the Duc d'Orleans has built a museum for the proper accommodation and better exhibition of the treasures he has brought home with him from many big-game shooting expeditions in which he has taken part. Some of the most valuable are those collected during his recent Arctic exploration excursions. Most of the specimens were preserved and mounted by the Duc himself, who has evinced considerable taste and skill in his task. When the English Royal visitors came to Wood Norton in October last, they were conducted hither by their host, and were deeply interested.

SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL.

Leading from the museum is a replica of the cabin of the ship in which the Duc journeyed through the Northern Seas. Every detail is carried out, and here the owner sleeps when the resources of the house are taxed to their uttermost. Near by are the kennels of the Arctic dogs which accompanied the exploring parties. Sometimes one is stationed at the entrance-door of the house itself, and the Duc makes quite a pet of him. But when visitors or strangers are present he is caged up, for these dogs are of a ferocious nature.

"GOLF TRAGEDIES."

The January number of the "Countryside Monthly," which is getting more and more interesting each month, is full of matter which will appeal to all lovers of nature. It tells that not long ago one of the players in a golf tournament at Melrose, while making an approach shot, killed a seagull; and another player, on coming on from his drive, found that he had annihilated a wessel. Such incidents are not uncommon. A player on the Birkdale links, driving from the tee, struck with his ball a bird at a distance of about forty yards. The ball travelled on with scarcely abated speed. The bird fell to the ground, and when picked up was found not only to be dead—that was to be expected—but neatly decapitated.

HEREDITARY BEARER OF THE GOLD SPURS.

The Court of Claims will have before it at an early sitting the claims of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, the Earl of London, and the Lord Hastings to bear the Great Spurs at the Coronation. The Grey de Ruthyn peerage has had a long and curious history, and there is a romance in the family, embedded in the local history of a corner of Warwickshire. Mr. Henry Edward Gould, who inherited the barony from his mother (1781), married the daughter of a Warwickshire farmer named Kelham, by whom he had a daughter a few months before his death, and there is a monument in Wolston Church to the memory of father and daughter. Miss Barbara became Marchioness of Hastings, and died at Rome in 1858. Tradition in the district is that as long as her yeoman father lived Lady Grey de Ruthyn presented him each year with a yoke of oxen, the kine being much used in the early part of the last century for ploughing.

HONITON LACE FOR THE CORONATION.

Honiton lace, which is being made at Shaldon for Queen Mary's Coronation robes, was probably first introduced into Devonshire by Flemish refugees flying from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. Local tradition tells that, owing to the high price of pins and needles, the lace-makers, being within reach of the sea, made use of fish-bones, and their work thus came to be called "bone-lace." After a period of great prosperity, the Devon lace industry began to exhibit lamentable decadence, both in paste and production, but revived under the encouragement of Queen Adelaide, and afterwards of Queen Victoria. Children, who are largely employed in the manufacture of Honiton lace, formerly worked very long hours, were cruelly treated, and frequently died of consumption; but with improved conditions of labour they look hardly less rosy than the apples in their own orchards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

EMANUEL MOOR'S OPERAS.

No musical venture with which the name of Miss Marie Breme is associated can fail to bear the impress of sincere artistic aim and endeavour. What music-lover, worthy to be so-called, is not grateful to this artist for her beautiful revival on the stage of this theatre of Gluck's "Orpheus," while who that saw it, writes a correspondent, was not impressed by the grace and charm that distinguished her welcome production, not many months since of Handel's "L'Allegro"? For the moment Miss Breme has turned aside from the classics, and is inviting attention to two works from the pen of a composer of the present day. No doubt we shall be told in some quarters that she might have given her preference to British compositions; indeed, there seems to be a feeling abroad just now that any number of native composers have operatic scores up their sleeves which the public are yearning to hear. But, if Miss Breme has not seen fit to add a home-made work to her repertory, she at least deserves well of patriotic music-lovers for surrounding herself with British artists. Indeed, in last night's programme, we detected not a single foreign name save that of the composer of the two operas then brought to a hearing. Mr. Emanuel Moor, of course, is no stranger to our shores. A native of Hungary, he resided for some years in London, and from time to time various works of his have been heard in our concert-rooms. But until mail week when his two short operas, "Wedding Bells" and "La Pompadour," were produced by Miss Breme, London, at any rate, had made the acquaintance of no work of his in this art form. Every composer who aspires to win laurels in the domains of opera is supposed to experience difficulties in securing a serviceable and effective "book." And long experience has taught one that a good deal of interesting and attractive music has been wasted over liberettos of a very mediocre character. To be candid, one cannot go the length of congratulating Mr. Moor on the quality of either of the "books" which have served his purpose in his instance. At best "Wedding Bells" proved to be rather crude melodrama, constructed on old-fashioned and somewhat artless line, while "La Pompadour," which belongs rather to the realms of light opera, is a by no means shapely version of a story by Alfred de Musset; which, however pretty and delicate as such, runs a decidedly lame and halting course when spread over five scenes for musical treatment.

A MELODRAMATIC PLOT.

The story of neither work need detain us long. The scene of "Wedding Bells"—adapted from the German of L. V. Ferro, by Alix Grein—is laid in a Swiss village with a background in the opening scene of towering, snow-capped mountains. The action takes place on the day before that appointed for the nuptials of Gottfried, a young peasant, and Agnes, a demure and pretty village maiden. But soon the fact is revealed that Gottfried really loves his fiancee's sister, Gertrude, and that the latter is secretly enamoured of him. The explanation of why he did not offer her his hand is somewhat long delayed but in a song towards the end of the first at Gottfried recalls how Agnes rescued him from imminent peril in some mountaineering expedition and makes known the fact that his approaching marriage is the result of an inward vow he had taken to consecrate his life if saved to his preserver. This somewhat strange disclosure leads to an avowal by the unhappy couple of their love for each other, and their words are overheard by Ulrich, a rough-looking man, whose advances Gertrude has spurned. Out of revenge he sets fire at night to the cottage in which the two sisters dwell. In the nick of time, Gottfried appears at the window of their room and rescues his betrothed. But Gertrude, heart-broken at the thought that it is really her sister he loves, makes no attempt to escape the leaping flames. A moment later Gottfried returns, and, clasped in a valedictory embrace, the two decide to face death together—or, to put it in the less prosaic fashion of the text, "to be crowned in death with roses rare." And as the curtain falls the heroine ecstatically exclaims, "Hark our wedding-bells shall chime." It can hardly be pretended that there is very much in such a libretto to inspire any composer, and possibly this fact may account in a measure for a lack of sustained—let alone cumulative—interest in the musical setting. Mr. Moon has shown before now that he is a sincere musician, whose aims and methods are purely legitimate, and in this score, as in other works that we recall from the same source, there is nothing meretricious. It is clear, moreover, that, unlike not a few modern composers, Mr. Moor is by no means disdainful of melody, and this, at any rate, is to be counted unto him for righteousness. But, nevertheless, in the way of broad, arresting themes, he has little here to offer us, while of such dramatic opportunities as the book affords him it can scarcely be said that he makes any particularly striking use. Yet the opera is not without effective passages, the composer being at his best in the well-written and expressive duet for the lovers at the close of the first act. If the rest [of the work had reached the same level, Mr. Moor might fairly claim to have wooed the operatic muse successfully. This duet was admirably sung by Miss Breme and Mr. Spencer Thomas, a very promising tenor, who between them bore the chief vocal burden. The former both acted and sang with her accustomed command of resources and, whenever the opportunity arose, her singing was marked by intensity. Other parts were quite adequately presented by Miss Edith Hallifax and Mr. Allan Glen.

"LA POMPADOUR."

From the dramatic standpoint, "La Pompadour," which followed the more serious work, is of the lightest texture. It unfolds, at unnecessary length, the adventures of a certain Chevalier de Vauvert in his attempt to curry favour with the famous Marquise, in order to secure through her influence, a commission and the hand of Athenais, the object of his affections. To this end he gains possession of a letter with which the King has despatched a messenger to his favourite, and delivers it into her hands. As one has hinted, five scenes were hardly needed for the setting forth of this slender story—little more than an incident—and, generally speaking the music, which, like that of "Wedding Bells," is continuous, does not make up in significance or interest for the lack of these qualities in the book. Some of it is quite pretty, in a suave, undistinguished fashion, but one listens in vain for any tokens in it of individuality, and the whole flows on so placidly that a feeling of sameness is not to be resisted. The part of Louis XV's favourite proved hardly worthy of Miss Breme's gifts but of her opportunities she made the very most, while Mr. Francis Braun, as the Chevalier bore himself with plenty of spirit. Miss Gladys Honey's sympathetic voice was pleasantly employed in the small part of Athenais, to whom some pretty music is assigned in the first act. Between the two operas a so-called "Water Dance," designed by Miss Breme, was carried out by Miss Ruby Ginner, Miss Una Reynolds, and Mr. Allan Glen. Fanciful in conception and daintily executed, it proved a welcome feature of the entertainment and called forth hearty applause. Although there were some signs of unpreparedness notably in the second opera, Mr. Frank Bridge who conducted, deserves praise for the way in which he performed his important share of the work.

SHAKESPEARE AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Shakespeare has spelt such a brilliant success at His Majesty's that it is hardly surprising that Sir Herbert Tree has determined to devote the whole of the coming season to the poet's works. At the present moment he is busy, not only with his promised production of "Macbeth," but also with preparations for a sumptuous revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with new dresses, scenery, and accessories. Sir Herbert's present idea, although the scheme is not yet definitely formulated, is on the withdrawal of "Henry VIII."—an event still sufficiently remote—to put "The Dream" in to the evening bill for a fortnight, while he himself takes "Macbeth" to the country in order to get it into smooth running order. Soon "Macbeth" will take its regular place in the night bill at His Majesty's, while "The Dream" will be played concurrently at all matinees. This arrangement may be regarded as a prelude to the annual Shakespeare festival, which this year is to be of larger proportions than ever. Its extent, previously, has been measured by weeks; this time it will be a question of months. Further, Sir Herbert hopes to secure the co-operation of many of the leading actors and actresses of the day. Everything, in short, is to be done to make Coronation year at His Majesty's a brilliant and memorable event.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SPRING COIFFURE.

Decided alterations in the coming fashions in millinery indicate changes in the coiffure. Hats are expected to be high, and consequently, for day wear, the hair is already dressed lower than it has been. Bunches of curls will prevail, but they will be placed almost on the nape of the neck. The top of the head is mostly flat, with the hair parted in the centre, brought low over the ears, and then drawn back. Ladies need hardly be reminded that some of the most cleverly-made postiches of the day are intended for use with a centre parting. These cunning contrivances are quite light, and when carefully inserted under locks that are not plentiful they make a distinct difference, and effect a decided improvement. Bunches of curls should be chosen of light make, those set in a transparent band being the most comfortable. The woman of the spring of 1911, is expected to have the appearance, so far as her head and head-gear are concerned, of a fashionable figure of the Incroyable period, or of the days of 1830. The return of the coif is almost certain to affect hairdressing modes. This little cap of lace appears under many of the new hats, and the small points with which it finishes over the ears make a natural demand for hair well puffed out.

THE LAMBALLE RINGLET.

The latest idea with regard to evening coiffures is the Lamballe ringlet. This is intended to finish the bunch of curls on the back of the head. It falls well down between the shoulders, and ought to be very carefully attached to avoid any catastrophe. Caps of metallic tissue heavily jewelled, find much favour for theatre wear. Wide bands too, are draped to form a point in front. Silver or gilt roses are strung to compose fillets, and tiny flowers made of lace or chiffon are novel. Everything tends to give the head a flat appearance, with the bunch of curls standing out well on the back of the head.

THE FRAGRANT BATH.

Much attention is paid at present to the fragrant bath. The French plan of draping the bath tub with a sheet is gaining in popularity. This system tends to increase the luxurious nature of a morning dip for which the water has been duly softened and rendered fragrant by the favourite perfume of the woman of elegant tastes. Complexion treatment is necessary in all extreme climates. Many ladies know the art of massaging the face and arms, and are able to manipulate scientific appliances for themselves. To these the new creams and powders are interesting. Where professional services are preferred most ladies choose some favourite masseuse whose deft fingers and gentle, but firm, touch smooth away wrinkles and freshen tired eyes.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

668-09 Thakurdas and Co Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji vs Syed Sardar Ali Khan and another Crawford B and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

840-10 Captain and V. Goverdhandas Tejpal and others vs Madonjee Kersonji.

55-08 Shamrao M and H Adam Abdul Rehman vs Fatarabai widow and others Khanderao L and M Edgelow G W and Co Saamrao M and H Captain and V.

752-09 In person Kanjshahari Ravinarayen vs Kaliannrao Shankerprasad and others, Edgelow G W and Co

307-09 Daphtary F and D M S E Angalia and Co vs Halimabai widow and another, Captain and V.

901-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Sadasukh Gambirchand vs Jugonnath Girdharlal and another

39-08 Mulla and M Mamraj Rambhaghat vs Dhondi Bhikaji, J R Patel and Co

857-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs C J Demeacopulo and another. Daphtary F and D

333-09 C P D'Cunha Ambabai widow and another vs Morashwar Chintoba and others Dikshit D and S

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayon Captain and V Crawford B and Co Pestonji R K and Co Payne and Co

795-09 Shamrao M and H C M Mashrawalla and Co vs Motibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Pestonji R K and Co

841-09 Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas vs Nansee Khairaj and Co and another, Thakurdas and Co

518-09 Malvi H M and R Bikhanchand Kanayalal vs Chandraban Sewaram and others S B Mehta Matubhai J and M

708-15 Captain and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs Anandrao Ramrao and others Jehangir and S J R Patel and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioners Report.

640-08 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Bezal vs Jasmi bin Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co Mirza M and M Ardeshir H D and Co.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow and another Dikshit D and S.

Long Causes.

842-10 Gamanlal H Dalal Gocouldas Khimji vs Madhowrao Ganpatrao and others Nanu H and Co Khanderao L and M

503-09 S B Mehta Jonas Sha Nazam vs The Deputy Commissioner of Babraich and others Little and Co,

702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

956-09 Edgelow G.W. and Co Pranjiwandas Jadhavji vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co

699-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs Ramdayal Kamnath and others Malvi H M and R

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co

853-09 Raghavaya B and N Rannajee vs Mahomedali Lukhimanji, Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Motesbai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunibehari Rawnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.

674-09 Daphtary F and D Chintaman Balwant Oza vs Narayen Sackaram Tambe and others Shamrao M and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson.)

Suits for Hear and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

101-10 Little and Co. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others, Hiralal and Co. Madhowji K and Co; Bhaishankar, K and Co; Wadia G and Co; Daphtary, F and D, F P Pavri, Pestonji, R K and Co; Matubhai J and M, Captain and V

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

173-10 Edgelow G D and Co Mahomeds Begain widow and others vs Shaikh Mahomed Bawazir and others Elgelow G W and Co T A Ghardy.

Long Causes.

213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Keshavji. Payne and Co

710-07 Matubhai J and M. Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and Co

323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kara vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others. Mansukhlal J and H Motibhai and D. in person.

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sunderdas and another Khunderao L and M. Chitnis M and M

1141-10 Matubhai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H, Thakurdas and Co. Little and Co.

134-10 Bicknell M and R Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.

141-10 Little and Co Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg and Wg mills and another.

393-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Cokerji Cowasji Osmrigar and others vs J Morean and others In person Hiralal and Co.

914-08 Jamshedji E and D Safiboo vs Abdool Hossein Abdoolally and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K Co Jehangir G & B.

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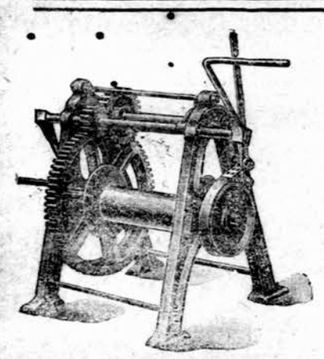

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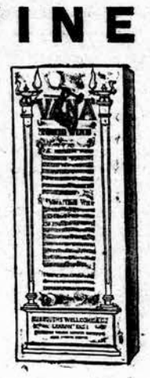

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, whether either much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 5 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellitus—and complaints of skin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as to lows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatia Pills and Oil for 25 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen ffor 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 25 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dyspep after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither hurt nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water or 15 days, Rs. 5-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banares Moti walla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

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